



**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.**

**VOLUME IV**

**BALUCHISTAN**

**PART I—REPORT**

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# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME IV

## BALUCHISTAN

PART I—REPORT

PART II—TABLES

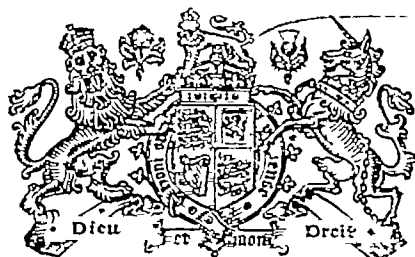
BY

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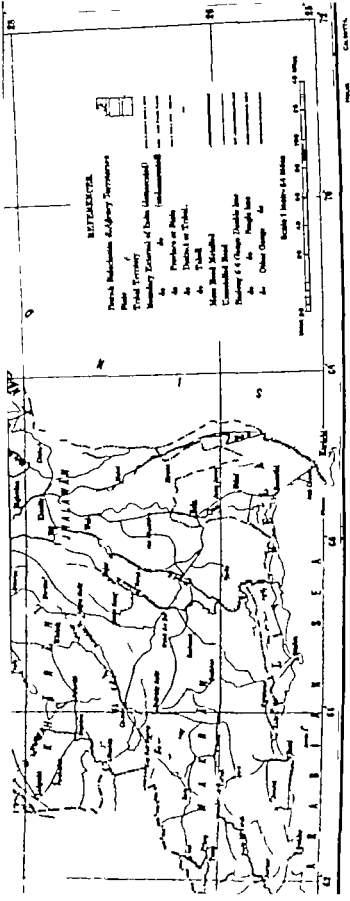
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CALCUTTA  
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1923







# LEGEND

- Parrish Subdivision Boundary Territorial
- Parrish
- Tribal Territory
- Boundary External of Indian (unmarked)
- Parrish or Parrish
- District or Tribal
- Tribal
- Main Road Marked
- Unmarked Road
- Boundary of Orange Double Line
- Parrish Line
- Other Orange

Scale 1 inch = 40 miles







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# INTRODUCTION.

1 The present Baluchistan Census Report—the fourth of its series—appears Dual Authorship under the somewhat unusual auspices—for an official report—of a dual authorship, two names—my own and that of Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C I E,—appearing on the title page. Appointed Census Superintendent for Baluchistan in March 1920, Mr Jamiat Rai carried on the Census operations for two years until March of this year when—his health most unfortunately breaking down—his official mantle was cast on my shoulders. By this date all the Census operations proper had been completed, the material for the Report collected, and most of the tables compiled and passed by the Census Commissioner. Having done so much, having borne the burden and heat of the day, it was only fitting that Mr Jamiat Rai should figure as one of the co-authors. Much as he had done, however, the Report still remained to be written. And it was this task which fell to my share.

Perhaps—to cover any defects which the critical (or captious) reader may discover in these pages—I may be permitted to indicate some of the difficulties which the writing of a Census Report under these conditions involved—they will be readily apparent to anyone who has ever written one himself. For an officer who has conducted a Census from its beginning the composition of the final Report has few terrors. By the time that the Report comes to be written he has been in close touch with the Census—both in its broad features and in its somewhat intricate details—for a considerable period. It is indeed his creation and he has seen it take shape under his hand. From practical experience, and personal investigation often on the spot, he has a very shrewd idea on the all-important point of trustworthiness of his statistics. In short if one may—without irreverence—compare a Census to a jig-saw puzzle, the Census Superintendent who has made the pieces is in a very good position to put them together. But it is obviously far otherwise with the official unexpectedly called in to fit into the final Report the pieces of the puzzle fashioned by his predecessor. The pieces are evident enough, their name is indeed Legion, and they are overwhelming in their very multitude, but the clue to their rightful places in the puzzle is—at first sight—far to seek. It was therefore fortunate for me, and also for the Report, that though Mr Jamiat Rai had had to retire from active concern in the Census he still remained in Quetta and most kindly put his extensive knowledge of the Province in general, and of the Census in particular, at my disposal on the many occasions when I had occasion to apply for them.

2 Before concluding my apology I feel it would be as well to make some reference to one feature in which this Report differs greatly from that of 1911. I refer to the exclusion of descriptive matter. I am afraid that the reader in any case would have searched these pages in vain for anything approaching Mr Denys Bray's disquisitions, learned and at the same time interesting, (by no means always synonymous terms, unfortunately), on the history, philology and ethnology of the Province. Any attempt, however, on my part to follow in his footsteps was—to my distinct relief be it admitted—debarred by instructions in Official Circulars to the effect that in this series of Reports descriptive matter not directly connected with the statistics under review should be reduced to a minimum. Though this is the fourth nominal Baluchistan Census it is only the second that can be said to be a complete one, and this being so I might have ventured to treat the above instructions with some latitude and to introduce descriptive matter of interest, if the whole field—as far as I am capable of judging—had not already been adequately dealt with by Mr Bray, whose Report still remains—and will probably remain for some time—one of the standard works on Baluchistan. As it is I have taken the Circulars more or less literally.<sup>1</sup>

Minimum of descriptive matter

<sup>1</sup> It may be pointed out here, perhaps, that the deletion of descriptive matter though it shortened the Report did not necessarily make it any easier to compile. The absence of full statistics from the 1901 Census rendered any detailed comparison between it and that for 1911 impossible. The latter Census, however, produced complete figures for the whole of the Province as did that of 1921. Some sort of detailed comparisons of variations therefore in this Census had to be attempted. Owing to local conditions, however, which will be apparent when the Report is read, comparisons were often by no means easy and involved considerable calculation and analysis, which not infrequently produced quite inadequate results to the labour involved. Mountains of statistics were moved only to produce some ridiculous mouse of a conclusion.

Impracticability of  
Regular synchronous  
Census.

3 The reasons for the impracticability of a regular synchronous Census of Baluchistan—outside the few alien settlements—are the same now as they were a decade ago and can indeed be given in the words of the 1911 Report—

"With but a dozen British officers and a proportionately small number of native officials to rule over this huge and mountainous area, a synchronous Census is clearly a physical impossibility. Yet only half the difficulties have been stated. People the mountains with frontier tribesmen cleaving to the turbulent traditions of their fore fathers, still broken in but imperfectly to the mysterious ways of British rule suspicious of every symptom of innovation and reform, jealous to the verge of fanaticism of any enquiries touching their womenfolk and an attempt to foist upon them in these early days of our administration a Census framed on the searchingly inquisitive lines of the Indian Schedule would not merely be foredoomed to failure it would be a political blunder."

The Census of 1911.

4 Of the first Baluchistan Census—that of 1891—there exist few written records beyond the fact that the operations extended over 20,583 miles and that 171,752 souls were enumerated. Apparently in Quetta and a few other cantonments, a synchronous Census was carried out while the tribesmen were estimated in some rough and ready fashion. But the whole of the operations only covered a small proportion of the nominal Census field—Kalat and Las Bela States, equal in area to 4ths of the Province being altogether left alone doubtless for the same political reasons as—at the present time—induced us to carry out our Census in these and other tribal areas with a good deal less stringency than is in force elsewhere. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte* and probably the best service done by the first enumeration was to break the ice and accustom the unsophisticated inhabitants of Baluchistan to the strange and portentous activities of an Indian Census. To any one with a knowledge of tribes and tribesmen—with their religious prejudices, their racial suspicions and their ingrained aversion to innovations of any sort—it is indeed a matter for some wonder that four Censuses of Baluchistan (essentially a tribal country) each one more searching than its predecessor should have been carried through harmoniously in the last thirty years. Such success would seem to argue more than ordinary tactful handling of the Census operations themselves as well as a widespread trust in our methods of administration in general.

The Census of 1901.

5 The Census of 1901 as we can learn from its records which are complete went far beyond that of its predecessor 82,250 miles of area were covered and a population of 810,746 enumerated. Garrison towns, civil headquarters and rail way limits were enumerated on regular lines, tribesmen in the districts non-synchronously by means of a family schedule while the States were estimated on an approximate tribal basis. But though a considerable advance on its predecessor the results of this Census were admittedly rough. The population, more especially in the States, was felt to be overestimated and as far as the tribal areas were concerned such items in the Standard Schedule as age marriage subsidiary occupation means of subsistence of dependants, birthplace language literacy knowledge of English, and infirmities, were omitted altogether. "But writes Mr Bray—

"the Census was a notable achievement for all that, and not the least notable feature of it was Mr Hughes Buller's masterly report. Without the pioneer work done at the last Census the advance made at the Census now concluded would have been impossible. And if I am life to go beyond Mr Hughes Buller's conclusions, this is only because standing on his shoulders I am able to take a wider view of what before his time was in many ways an unknown land."

The Census of 1911.

6 Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the 1911 Census lay in the fact that for the first time the whole of the Province which comprises an area of 131,638 square miles was brought under the Census operation. In this area 831,000 souls were enumerated. The desirability of extending the Standard Schedule and the method of synchronous system to the indigenous population of the districts was carefully considered but it was finally decided that local conditions did not permit of any further extension. The synchronous Census was accordingly—in 1911—confined to Municipalities Cantonments Railway limits and other settlement of alien which resulted in the enumeration of 63,607 persons or 7.6 per cent. of the total population. These operations were conducted on conventional lines and I call for no comment.

The Tribal Schedule.

"The non-synchronous enumeration of the indigenous population however, i.e., the tribesmen called for special treatment. In the Districts it was done by

village accountants assisted—where available—by village schoolmasters and levy clerks Elsewhere, where no permanent staff was available, special men were engaged to carry it out, care being taken that such individuals should be *persona grata* to the tribes amongst whom they had to work The chief feature, however, of the tribal enumeration lay in the special Tribal Schedule drawn up by Mr Bray with the object of extracting as much useful information as possible from the tribesman, while at the same time avoiding any wounding of his very vulnerable susceptibilities—especially with regard to his womankind. This schedule was finally approved by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, the leading chiefs, the District Officers of the Province, the Local Government and the Census Commissioner It aimed at treating the joint family as the unit of enumeration, and not the individual As Mr Bray pointed out such a schedule is peculiarly well adapted to tribal life in Baluchistan, where individualism is at a discount and where all the members of a household, father, mother, sons and daughters live under the same roof and work together for the support of the whole family. An examination of this schedule (§ 8) will reveal certain obvious differences between it and the Standard form Thus in the Tribal Schedule there are no columns corresponding to the following in the Standard one 6—Civil Condition, 7—Age, 11—Means of subsistence of dependants, 12—District of birth, 14—Literacy, 16—Infirmities With regard to 6, any queries on the subject of ‘married, unmarried or widowed’ as bordering on impertinent curiosity into the tribesman’s family life were out of the question The subject of Age again is so interwoven with that of Civil Condition that the most that could be done in this direction was to have two classes only, adults and non-adults As for Dependants once particulars about the head of a tribal household were known, a very shrewd guess could be made at the corresponding particulars of his household Statistics of Birth-place amongst the nomads of Baluchistan have little value For migration purposes they are unsatisfactory because uncertain, and as the aliens and the indigenous population live to all intents and purposes in different communities they can be sifted one from the other without extraneous assistance In addition the birth-place of all aliens and of Hindus and others who—on the ground of race—might or might not be natives of Baluchistan, was recorded as a guide for tracing the main streams of immigration to their source Education had made so little head-way amongst the tribesmen that as far as Literacy and knowledge of English went, it seemed safer to ascertain such particulars on a village basis, as otherwise the enumerators finding the columns blank for household after household, might have left them blank throughout as a matter of course Figures for Infirmities were collected in the same way, in supplementary schedules Thus all the information required by the Standard Schedule was in one way or another provided by the Tribal Census with the two unavoidable—but important—exceptions of Civil Condition and Age, and these two omissions could only be filled up by approximation based on a knowledge of tribal manners and customs and whatever could be gleaned from the figures of adults and non-adults But while in some respects the Tribal Schedule fell short of—in others it went beyond—the Standard one, the most important of these was the elaborate classification of the races into tribes, clans, sections and sub-sections The collection of these details, and their tabulation, necessitated a considerable amount of labour, but the results which were finally embodied by Mr Bray in his “Analysis of the Principal Tribes of Baluchistan,” published in 1913, have more than justified the extra labour and expense involved as the statistics thus collected for the first time in a convenient form have proved very valuable to the Local Administration

I have dealt with this schedule at some length first, as being a ‘home-made’ article peculiar to Baluchistan, and second, because it formed the basis of the present Census The total population enumerated by it in 1911 was 771,696 against 704,789 in 1921

8 In the present Census, as in that of 1911, the whole of the provincial area of 134,638 square miles was covered, 799,625 souls in all being enumerated The considerations which led to the adoption of a dual system of enumeration in the Province in 1911 again influenced an adherence to the same system in 1921, and no changes were considered to be either feasible or desirable It was accordingly decided by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Census Commissioner, that for the purposes of enumeration the Province should be divided

into (a) Synchronous and (b) Non synchronous areas. The same procedure was adopted as before, i.e., the Standard Schedule was applied to the former—which comprised the same areas as in 1911 with the addition of the Coal and Chrome mines Coolies on roads and Transport workers on the Harnai Loralai Fort Sandeman line while Mr Bray's Tribal Schedule was used for the latter which were identical with those dealt with in his time. The preliminary Census record was prepared in January February 1921 and finally checked on the Census night, viz., 18th March 1921. The arrangements for the Census of the Military areas were placed under the Military Officers concerned, advised and assisted by Civil Officers. The Census of the Railway lines was placed under the control of the District Traffic Superintendent W.R. Quetta and the Superintendent of Works, Nushki Extension Railway who worked in co-operation with the Census Superintendent. The Non synchronous Census began on 1st June 1920 and was completed in the greater part of the country by the end of September and in the remaining areas by 13th February 1921. The same class of enumerators were used in the districts as before, i.e. village accountants schoolmasters, levy clerks, etc., supervised by District Officials as far as their other duties permitted. In the States, owing to the extension and improvement in the local administration, special enumerators were unnecessary the State Officials, Muharrirs, Mustaufis, Thanadars, etc., doing all that was needful under the direction of Supervisors—one for each State division, Barawan Jhalawan etc., etc. With regard to the Tribal Schedule a specimen of which is given below the working of this form and the points in which it differs from the standard one have already been fully discussed (§ 7) and no further comment is needed except perhaps to add that under the heading of Religion the sect was also entered e.g., Muhammadan Sunni Muhammadan Shiah etc. The information not directly contained in this Schedule was—as before—collected separately.

*Specimen of Tribal Schedule*

Serial No.	Name of enumerator	Name of village or block	Name and Title.	Tribes	Religion.	Occupation.	Language.	Name & of the House.				Remarks.
								Y. Y.		Savilla into name.		
								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					

village gaffer stoutly declared that "He was a man for facts, he was. Suppose he weighed his grain over two or three times when it was brought to his house from the threshing floor, why it would bring him bad luck of course, and all the good would go out of the grain. Well then—how could a man escape the consequences of being counted over several times in his lifetime? That's what he wanted to know. It was as plain as a pike-staff that there was nothing like an '*adam-shumari*' for shortening one's life." A very generally held opinion—as in 1911—was that the Census portended a mobilization for war, or new taxes, or both. These instances are given not to indicate general opposition to the Census—which, as already stated, did not exist—but merely as throwing some interesting sidelights on tribal points of view.

10 In 1884 the Government of India issued instructions regarding the compilation of Agricultural Statistics, including live-stock, and revised them in 1891 but these instructions were not communicated to this province which was then at its infancy. Efforts were, however, from time to time made by officers to collect cattle statistics. The first attempt in this direction was made in 1881-82 when Dr O. T. Duke, then Political Agent of the Harnai and Thal Chotiali Agency, had a rough Census taken of the population, cattle and arms in the Duka district. In 1890-91, when the first Census was taken in parts of the Province, cattle statistics were collected in the Sibi, Shahrig and Duka tahsils and the Mari and Bugti tribal areas. In the course of the settlement of some of the tahsils, it has been the practice to collect statistics for agricultural stock but the figures were confined to permanent villages and inhabitants, while nomads who own larger number of cattle, etc., have been excluded. During the Census of 1910-11 a rough enumeration was made of the number of cattle, etc., in existence in Baluchistan and the results were embodied in table I of Volume B (revised) of the District Gazetteers.

Census of Cattle  
(\$145)

The question of the improvement of cattle statistics was raised by the Central Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture in 1914, and after making a reference to the various Local Governments, the Government of India decided in March 1916, that, in order, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the International Institute of Agriculture and to secure uniformity in regard to the time of year at which the Census is held, a Census of Cattle should be taken throughout British India at the end of 1919 or the beginning of 1920 and repeated at intervals of five years thereafter. But considering the special circumstances of the Province, the Government of India approved that a systematic enumeration of live-stock should be carried out in it at the time of the next Census of the population.

Instructions were accordingly issued in May 1920 for the enumeration of live-stock. In Tribal areas the work was done at the same time as the Census of the population between the months of June and December 1920, while in the Regular areas it was carried out along with the preliminary enumeration of the population, in January and February 1921. This was the first time that a Census of the live-stock of the settled inhabitants and nomads of the Province including the States was taken. The results are briefly given in Chapter XII of this Report.

11 The special factor of our Census—the Tribal Schedule—has already been referred to in some detail (§ 7) and there is little more to say with regard to our general arrangements (full details are given in the Administrative Volume). In the regular Census the house numbering was commenced on 1st January 1921 and completed by the end of that month. The preliminary enumeration was taken in hand at the beginning, and finished, by the 28th February 1921 except in Sibi and Quetta where—for special reasons—extension to the 10th of March was allowed. The more important centres were visited by the Census Superintendent himself in order to explain the conduct of operations to Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, etc. The final Census was taken on the 18th March 1921. Enumeration commenced at 7 P.M. arrangements being made for Supervisors and responsible officials from the Census Office to visit as many enumerators as possible and exercise general supervision over their work. The Tribal Census figures were received in the Head Office by the end of February 1921, and sent to the various District Officers concerned with the request that these should be incorporated with their Synchronous totals, and sent to us in due course. We received these totals by the 24th—and telegraphed them to the Census Commissioner on the 26th March, making a provisional total for Baluchistan of 800,678. The final total was 799,625.

General arrangement for the Census Enumeration

The slip system was carried out on more or less conventional lines. Owing to the paucity of the staff in Tahsils and Niabats (Tahsils in Native States)

Tabulation of the Results



all copying as well as the other branches of the tabulation work had to be done in the Central Census Office which was opened in Quetta on 4th January 1921. For the Regular Areas the same slip was used as in India for the Tribal Areas modified slips were adopted in which space was left for copying the details of Tribes, Clans, Sections, and Sub-sections. The copying and sorting of the tribal slips involved much extra labour but mention has already been made of the utility of such details for purposes of Local Administration. Moreover certain details re Tribal Areas—Literacy etc. (§ 7)—could not be collected on the Tribal Schedule but had to be obtained from separate returns. The sorting and compiling of this information also entailed much extra work on our establishment.

12. In the 1911 Census there were four maps showing respectively Race Administrative Divisions, Density and Language. In the present Report, for reasons of economy only three maps have been inserted, that of Language being omitted since the linguistic, corresponds almost exactly—as far as can be shown cartographically—with the racial distribution. The only difference between the two worthy of note is that the Barkhan tahsil is racially Baloch but linguistically Jafki. On the other hand, the frontispiece map of the present Report—"Administrative Divisions"—showing all physical features, railway lines including extensions, main roads, etc. etc., is on an elaborate scale and is at the time of writing the best and most up-to-date small scale map of the Province.

The reading of official reports is not usually an exhilarating task and I have endeavoured to assist the reader of this particular one, by introducing in most of the longer chapters cross headings which may serve for him as sign posts and also indicate the general lines of the discussion, and by epitomising as much of the statistics as was practicable in marginal statements even at the risk of unduly swelling the latter.

13. As in 1911 the cost of the Census has been heavy and indeed has decidedly

Year	Cost of Census	
	For thousand soul.	For sq mi.
1911	Rs. 27 1 10	Rs. 8 8 2
1921	151 16 8	12 6

gone up owing to increase in cost of living, high wages of personnel and a general rise in prices all round. Various local causes also which are detailed in the Administrative Volume I but which need not be touched on here have contributed to the high cost of our enumeration. The factors mainly for the expensiveness of a Baluchistan Census are thus given by Mr Bray—

"Our tour took on another of its well-nigh every part of the country. For reasons hardly hung on the amount of personal inspection we could devote to the operation. Here then we were obliged to pay for the very widely high cost of the operation for it goes without saying that one must travel the wild of the frontier without tent or escort. If it is accepted that the cost of the census must be measured in terms of numbers as in a very proper manner the present circumstances of Baluchistan. On the contrary it could not be thought that one could pay the very millions of our scattered population and travel but bear it with cost of one and a half increase in the population would tend to the expenses. The very one who knows the country or takes the trouble to run to them in person, however proper method of collecting the cost of the survey is not to be taken into consideration. It is the area in which they are scattered. Judged in this light the cost of the census is not to be preferred. (10/11) For every square mile is no glorious road. I should like to say that the present cost is much more favourable if general conditions will be taken into the account."

On the same analysis amounting to 10/6 for every square mile—taking all circumstances into account—cannot be considered excessive.

14. The Census Operations could not of course have been successfully carried out without the energetic co-operation of the Local Administration and the District Officers as well as that of the Tribal Chiefs and local notables. In Kalat and Las Bela States Khan Bahadur Nawab Mir Mir Shams Shah, K.C.I.E., I.S.O. and Khan Sahib Mir Mir Muhammad Ali Khan rendered valuable assistance. With regard to the enumeration of the Military forces and of the Quetta Cantonment our best thanks are due to Mr. Robert H. W. Jackson, D.S.O. and Major O. H. G. M. J. (Colonel) M. J. in Quetta. For help with regard to the Railway enumeration are due to Mr. D. J. Young, District Traffic Superintendent.

Mr H L Thorne, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Mr Jordan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent and Mr E G Rodwell, Superintendent, Nushki Extension Railway Rai Sahib Diwan Hot Chand, City Magistrate, Quetta, was kind enough to make arrangements for Census Operations in Quetta town. As for the Report, I cannot help quoting the Head Master of a famous Public School who—on being asked what his methods of administration were—blandly replied “ Oh, I just sit about and smoke cigars ” I have received so much assistance from others in writing my Report that I have a feeling that in some sort at least I may have followed in this great man’s footsteps. I have already indicated the assistance which Mr Jamiat Rai has given me. Besides the two appendices which he has written himself, there is not a single chapter in the Report for which I have not had the benefit of his wide and ripe experience of the Province. Mr J R Cornah, B A, I E S, Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan, has been kind enough to come forward with an appendix which has been attached to the chapter on Literacy. To Khan Sahib Mirza Sher Mohamud Khan, Munsiff of Quetta, I am indebted for expert information on all matters connected with Brahuis. In conclusion turning to my staff, L Himmat Rai, Deputy Census Superintendent, and L Ishwar Das Seth, my Head Clerk, have not only carried out their Tabulation, Statistical and Accounts work very satisfactorily, and been indefatigable in supplying me figures for my somewhat elaborate marginal statements, but have also given me material assistance in dealing with the knotty problems involved in analysing these figures.

T C FOWLE

QUETTA,

*August 30th, 1922*





Double-counting.

18. The Non-synchronous Census, however cannot unfortunately be dismissed so briefly. Frontier provinces all the world over present special difficulties to Census officials and Baluchistan is no exception. The chief danger of a Non-synchronous Census is obviously double-counting and this is a danger to which enumeration in Baluchistan—essentially a nomadic country—is peculiarly exposed. Not only is there continual internal movement—from pasture ground to pasture ground, from district to district—but an equally considerable external migration from, and to the foreign regions which lie beyond the provincial frontiers. Under these circumstances it is obvious that it was quite impossible to avoid some double-counting which would take two forms—the double-counting of inhabitants of internal divisions in the Province *vis à vis* each other and that of the Province as a whole *vis à vis* the neighbouring foreign areas.

With regard to former in addition to various precautions taken, which need not be detailed here, there were certain important factors on our side. The Tribal Census, though non-synchronous in the technical sense, was synchronous to this extent that it was begun, continued and finished more or less simultaneously in nearly all the areas to which it applied. Further it was commenced in June *i.e.* between the two great harvests of the year the Rabi and the Kharif when the majority of the rural population—whether pastoral or agricultural—are at rest and was largely completed by the end of the Summer before the great Winter migrations set in. Moreover the fact that the family and not the individual formed the basis of the Tribal Census naturally tended to reduce the chances of double-counting. The enumerators also started with the inestimable advantage of a thorough knowledge of the tribes amongst whom they had to work and their returns, owing to the comparatively small number of units (*i.e.* families) enumerated, could be scrutinized in detail. Taking it as a whole therefore there would seem to have been but little double-counting in the Tribal Census itself. Some individuals doubtless were counted both under the Tribal and also under the Regular Census, but as the aliens and the indigenous population do not mix to any appreciable extent—(some of the latter may be found in Regular Areas in Government service as levies, police and *sepoy*)—any exaggeration of figures on this account can only have been very small.

Double-counting owing to migration.

19. But if double-counting within the Tribal Census was insignificant the same can hardly be said of errors which may have occurred on account of provincial migration. The chief migratory area for Baluchistan is Sind whither in Winter march large number of Brahui families to drift back in the Spring. The individual tribesmen who had left their homes for work or trade and were not expected back during the Census year (*i.e.*, 18th March 1921) were not included in our figures the presumption being that they would be dealt with in the province to which they had migrated. But it was of course quite impossible to say for certain whether the above Brahui families would be back in Baluchistan before we closed our operations, and it is possible that not a small number of such were counted twice—first in our Tribal Census which aimed at giving the *de jure* or real resident inhabitants and then in the Regular enumeration of Sind which of course numbered the *de facto* population. On the other hand, there has been a regular tendency of recent years for Brahuys to settle permanently in Sind—though it is difficult to distinguish between the Brahui resident in that area and his migratory brother. Such individuals would not of course be enumerated in Baluchistan and their total would reduce the number of individuals counted twice over.

Exclusions.

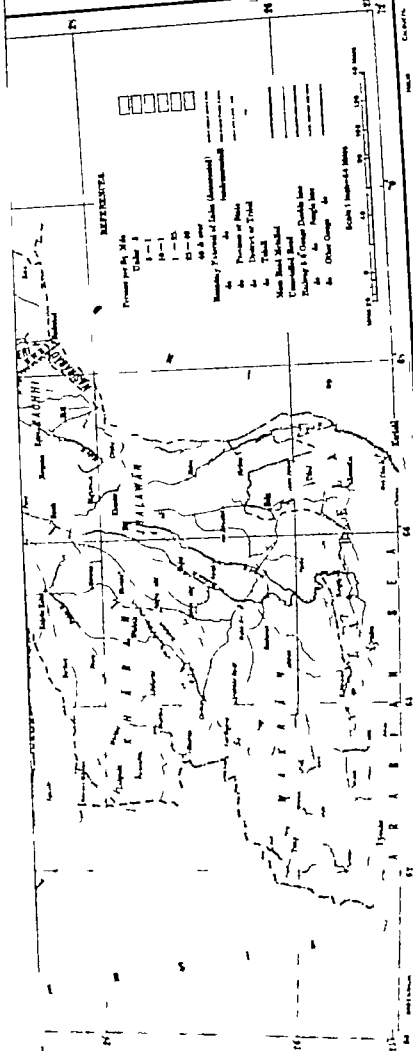
20. If there were sins of commission in our Census—such as double-counting—we must also plead guilty to those of omission. In a wild mountainous area interspersed with forests such as so much of Baluchistan is, inhabited by a nomadic population (chiefly on the move who pitch their tents here to-day and to-morrow identically away for purposes now who live somewhere in the most waterless wastes and on the most inhospitable hillsides and such circumstances some omissions were inevitable. Such omissions were however less than might be expected owing to facts already touched on—a special Tribal schedule suitable to local conditions, the gaming of the good will and co-operation of tribal chiefs and in the absence of the enlistment of the services of the State employees—all local experts. In the districts where a trained revenue staff was available for the Census work and where the people lead a more settled life the omissions must have been very small. In the States the percentage was higher but again



Double-

Double-  
owing to  
Sea.

© 1940



probably lower than at the last Census, the standard of the efficiency of the State officials having considerably risen in the last decade. Moreover the work in two divisions of Kalat—Jhalawan and Makran—was carried out under the immediate supervision of two educated young Sardars of considerable local influence.

But considering the long international frontier of Baluchistan, what—it may be asked—about the omissions caused by emigrations to Afghanistan and Persia where there is no “numbering of the people” and whence no returns, therefore, are received? Such emigrations can be dismissed at once as infinitesimal. On the contrary it is from these countries that we receive large immigrations—such as the Pawindahs (§ 58)—which help to swell our figures not a little.

### Area, Population and Density

21 Figures in themselves are singularly unimpressive and the mere fact that the area of Baluchistan is 134,638 square miles and its population 799,625 convey

Population of  
Baluchistan.

	Area	Population	Density
Baluchistan	134,638	799,625	5.9
Districts	54,228	420,648	7.8
States	80,410	378,977	4.7

—I must confess—remarkably little to me. Perhaps a few comparisons may imbue these bald and unconvincing figures with some real significance. Baluchistan then is distinctly larger than the United Kingdom but its total population is

only that of Liverpool. The density of population per square mile in the United Kingdom is about 375, that of Baluchistan is 5.9. Belgium is only about one-twelfth the size of Baluchistan but has a population nearly nine times as large. To turn eastward and bring the comparisons nearer home, even Persia—generally considered a sparsely populated country—beats Baluchistan easily when it comes to population figures, its density working out at about 16, while that of Afghanistan is estimated at 26. When compared in density with other Indian provinces, Baluchistan is at the bottom of the whole list, the next above being the Kashmir State with 39. The neighbouring North-West Frontier Province has an area of only 38,919 square miles with a population of 4,996,476, giving a density of about 130. The Punjab (136,905 square miles) almost identical in size with Baluchistan has a population of over 25 millions with a density of 183. Bombay with an area of 186,994 square miles has a population of nearly 27 millions and a density of 143.

22 A full description of the physical features of the divisions is given in the 1911 report, and only the more salient characteristics of each district need be touched on here.

Districts  
Quetta Pishin

Ethnologically the Quetta-Pishin District is distinctly Pathan, though it

Quetta Pishin	137,082
Indigenous	82,206
Pathan	60,147
Brahui	8,302
Sayyid	9,535
Others	4,222
Semi indigenous	6,096
Aliens	48,780

merges into the Brahui country to the south, and by reason of containing the Quetta cantonment and town has more aliens than the rest of Baluchistan put together. It is easily first both in population and density of all the Baluchistan districts, which position it principally owes of course to the presence of a large military garrison, and the flourishing town of Quetta, the capital of the Province. Fertile soil in the valleys, a snow-fall on the surrounding hills which feeds the *Larez* (§ 31), a fair rainfall (12.54 inches in Chaman and 8.96 in Pishin), special facilities for irrigation (such as the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir), excellent communications by road and rail, and in Quetta a large market for surplus products, all combine to give the District its leading position. Of the tahsils—Quetta is easily

	Area	Density
Quetta Pishin	5,220	26.3
Quetta	548	124.5
Pishin	3,052	16.4
Chaman	1,206	14.6
Shorarud	414	3.1

first and for obvious reasons. Pishin comes next—thanks principally to the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Reservoir. In Chaman there is little cultivation—the population being almost entirely pastoral. Shorarud brings up the rear—mainly owing to the backwardness of its population and the poorness of its soil.



Loralai.

23. Lake Quetta Fishan, Loralai is Pathan in population even the Khetran

Loralai		52,473
Indigenes		94,352
Pathan	48,438	
Khetran	12,803	
Others	8,811	
From Indigenes		2,164
Abores		4,968

of note that Barkhan which has got

	Area	Density
Loralai	7,323	11.0
Barkhan	1,471	10.6
Duki	1,683	9.4
Barkhan	1,209	13.0
Musakhel	1,181	10.0
Sanja	676	13.2

in this tahsil and the tribesmen are rich in flocks and herds. Bori, Sanja and parts of Duki are fairly well irrigated, but Musakhel is badly off in this respect.

Zhob.

Zhob		58,804
Indigenes		4,782
Pathan	47,217	
Others	905	
From Indigenes		1,677
Abores		2,361

	Area	Density
Zhob	16,313	8.5
Fort Sandeman	8,648	4.9
Killa Raif Ra	2,399	5.0
Hindukush	1,455	9

Baluch.

25. The Bolan Pass and Nushki

Bolan		2,619
Indigenes		1,283
Pathan	619	
Khetran	421	
Others	403	
From Indigenes		1,627
Abores		1,364

the Musakhel valley and also as much

	Area	Density
Bolan	3.3	10.2

Chagai.

26. The importance of Chagai lies chiefly in the fact that through it runs

Chagai		31,223
Indigenes		16,951
Pathan	2,364	
Pathan	2,364	
Others	2,13	
From Indigenes		611
Abores		2,719

the population is to day it was all but a desert a generation or so ago and the increase which has occurred in this short time is substantial proof of the benefit of our rule to its wild inhabitants (§ 43)

	Area	Density
Chagai	19,572	1.6
Nushki	2,361	2
Chagai	7,907	1.4
Western Frontier	9,404	0.1

Silt.

27. Administratively Silt consists

Silt District proper		57,186
Indigenes		72,111
Pathan	24	
Pathan	174	
Pathan	4,378	
Jat	1,378	
From Indigenes	21	
Abores		1,093
		201

of two areas—Silt district proper and the Mar Bugti Tribal country these two areas can conveniently be considered separately. The historical feature of Silt proper is the heterogeneous character of its population—all the four chief people of Baluchistan being well represented. It is its though varied higher than any other district in the Province except that

of Quetta-Pishin Nasirabad is unique in Baluchistan in that one sixth of its area is irrigated from the Indus canals. There is a great variety in the rainfall ranging from 11 0 inches in the high lands to 4 0 inches in the plains

	Area	Density
Sibi District proper	3,925	21 0
Sibi	1,169	21 4
Nasirabad	827	38 3
Shahrig	1,567	11 8
Kohlu	362	19 8

28 For the most part this area is composed of barren hills, with good pasture—Mari Bugti Country

Mari Bugti Country	37,024
Mari country	13 566
Bugti country	23 458

age here and there, and a few patches of cultivation in the valleys. The inhabitants are almost entirely nomadic. Rainfall is scanty and precarious and seldom—the tribesmen emigrate in large numbers to Sind and the Punjab

when droughts occur—which is not

	Area	Density
Mari Bugti Country	7,268	5 1
Mari country	3,392	4 0
Bugti country	3,876	6 1

29 The Kalat State takes up more than one half of the whole area of the States Kalat

Kalat	328,281
Indigenous	326,881
Brahui	130,437
Baloch	83 322
Dehwar	5,042
Jatt	45 937
Others	57,143
Semi indigenous	483
Aliens	917

Province and provides more than forty percent of its population. It is the home of the Brahuys who are by far the most numerous race within its boundaries. In some areas nevertheless the Baloch are in the majority and in others the Jatt. The density is very unevenly distributed varying from 18 in the

Kachhi to 1 in Kharan. In olden days the State—constituting the Brahui confederacy—was divided into two divisions—the up country one of Sarawan and

the down country one of Jhalawan, Kachhi being divided between the two. Sarawan therefore with its present area of 5,230 square miles retains only a portion of its former magnitude, but with the exception of the Kachhi plain and the Dombki-Kaheri country it is the most prosperous and

	Area	Density
Kalat	73,278	4 5
Sarawan	5,230	10 4
Jhalawan	20,795	3 8
Kachhi	4,000	18 5
Dombki Kaheri	1,359	14 4
Makran	23 269	3 1
Kharan	18,565	1 5

thickly populated portion of the State. Rainfall is scanty but there is a good deal of permanent cultivation by means of *karez* (§ 31), springs and streams. The soil is fertile and the wheat, tobacco and orchards of Sarawan are justly famous throughout the Province. Brahuys predominate but many of these are pastoralists and much of the agricultural wealth of the country is due to the hard working Dehwar. Though Jhalawan is naturally far less fertile than Sarawan it is probable that some at least of its poverty and backwardness as compared with the prosperity of the more northern area is due to the fact that in it the thrifty Dehwar element is absent. The Jhalawan certainly fail to make the most of their country. This is due not only to laziness and ignorance but also owing to the way of life of the inhabitants who are—for the most part—pastoralists, and who—like all nomads—have an ingrained dislike for the hard and monotonous work inseparable from agriculture. Turning to the Kachhi we have a striking contrast. The barren mountains are left behind, and we enter a large alluvial plain rarely rising above 500 feet at its highest level. Nowhere in Baluchistan is the rainfall so scanty, yet the Kachhi plain is the most fertile area in the whole of the Province, another instance, like Barkhan, of the prosperity normally brought about by flood irrigation. The Jatt inhabitants of the Kachhi are of settled habits. Even if in the plain itself the rainfall fails, the result need not be so disastrous as long as there is sufficient rain in the up-lands to bring down the floods in the streams on which the low land crop depends—the Nari, Bolan, Mula and Sukleji. The soil is extremely fertile and three crops a year is the rule, of which the Autumn harvest—consisting of *Jouar*—is the most important. In good years in addition to crops there is also excellent grazing not only for the live-stock of the country itself—which is famous for its breed of horses and cattle—but also for the camels, sheep and goats which are brought down in thousands by the Brahui in the Winter season from the up-lands. In a really bad year when rain fails both in the Kachhi and in the up-lands, a wholesale emigration takes place to Sind. Though the Brahuys are—generally speaking—the land-lords of this fertile area, few live there the whole year,

as mountaineers the scorching heat of the summer is not to their liking. Amongst the permanent inhabitants the most important are the Magasi and Rind Baloch whilst the most numerous are the Jatt found everywhere as cultivators. The Dombki-Kaheri Country is an integral part of Kalat but at the time of last Census was for administrative reasons under Sibi. About a year or so ago it was, however rejoined to Kalat. It is a fertile region physically a part of the Kachhi plain and like the latter dependent for its water on mountain streams—especially the Lahri and the Chatter. The chief inhabitants are the Dombki Baloch the kaheri who now call themselves Sayyids—and the ubiquitous Jatt. As for Makran—the old Arab chroniclers described it as a vast country mostly barren, and its physical characteristics have not altered with the passage of time, though it has undoubtedly prospered as far as its disabilities allow—under the administration of Kalat State. Along the sea coast live a few fisher folk. Inland—especially at Janjir and Kech—the chief means of livelihood is the date harvest which provides food for men and beast for the greater part of the year. Most of the other cultivation is dry crop and precarious at that owing to the scanty and capricious rainfall. The population is divided into three strata—first the *Hakims* or leading families—the Gichki and Nausherwani and the Mirwari and Buzanjav Brahuis then the ordinary Baloch middle class cultivators and lastly the *Hizamdar* or menials. KHARAN shows an increase in population of 5 000 but this can—I think—be mainly attributed to underestimation in 1911 when owing to local conditions operations had to be carried out in a somewhat hurried and superficial manner—the enumeration of the area in point of fact lasting only some six weeks. In the present Census the attitude of the inhabitants was friendly and the operations were spread over some five months thus enabling us to make an accurate enumeration of the division. Some good patches of cultivation are found near the hills, and along the Mashkel and Badlo rivers, but the centre is a dreary waste of sand known as the *Lut* or *Ryutan*. Wheat is the staple crop of the country though rich date groves are found in Washuk and Mashkel. The dominant race is the Nausherwani which supply the ruling chief then come other Baloch Tribes and then the menials.

Las Bela.

30 Las Bela has several rivers and mountain streams whose floods are used for irrigation, but unfortunately nearly all such water-courses are dry for a greater part of the year. A few areas are moderately fertile, such as the well cultivated Welpat Niabat but the rainfall is scanty seldom exceeding 7 inches, and the country suffers frequently from drought, when the poorer classes migrate wholesale over into Sind.	
Las Bela	28,826
Las	22,031
Washuk	7,272
Mel	1,313
Others	19,923
Las Bela	Area 7,122 Density 71

the poorer classes migrate wholesale over into Sind

Causes for small population.

31 The causes—Historical Physical and Economical—for the sparsity of the population of the Province were fully dealt with in the last Report and need not be detailed again. Some of them can, however be touched upon here. The main cause of the small population of Baluchistan is that which produces the same effect nearly all over the world—i.e., lack of water. The normal average rainfall for Baluchistan is only 8.1 and in some of its districts is much lower. The agricultural prosperity of a country, however, and Baluchistan is essentially an agricultural where it is not a nomadic area, need not by any means depend only on rainfall. Such countries as Egypt and Mesopotamia, and such Indian provinces as the Punjab for example if they depended on rainfall only would be considerably less prosperous than they are but of course they do not. They have large rivers from which they can draw the means for their fertility. Baluchistan unfortunately has speaking generally neither rainfall nor rivers—rivers that is to say in the ordinary sense of the word holding perennial water which can be tapped for irrigation. Rivers there are indeed—on the map, but they resemble the Arabian Wadi's running torrent in the Spring or at other seasons after rain for short period but for the most part of the year with scarce a trickle in their courses. Baluchistan then having but a scant rainfall and—practically speaking—no rivers, how do its inhabitants	
Baluchistan	Rainfall 8.1
North West Frontier Province	50.7
Punjab	21.0

that which produces the same effect nearly all over the world—i.e., lack of water. The normal average rainfall for Baluchistan is only 8.1 and in some of its districts is much lower. The agricultural prosperity of a country, however, and Baluchistan is essentially an agricultural where it is not a nomadic area, need not by any means depend only on rainfall. Such countries as Egypt and Mesopotamia, and such Indian provinces as the Punjab for example if they depended on rainfall only would be considerably less prosperous than they are but of course they do not. They have large rivers from which they can draw the means for their fertility. Baluchistan unfortunately has speaking generally neither rainfall nor rivers—rivers that is to say in the ordinary sense of the word holding perennial water which can be tapped for irrigation. Rivers there are indeed—on the map, but they resemble the Arabian Wadi's running torrent in the Spring or at other seasons after rain for short period but for the most part of the year with scarce a trickle in their courses. Baluchistan then having but a scant rainfall and—practically speaking—no rivers, how do its inhabitants

As the rainfall in the North West Frontier Province is 50.7 and in the Punjab 21.0, it is evident that the small population of Baluchistan is due to the lack of water.

obtain sufficient water for their crops? By a method which I believe is used nowhere else in India though it is common in other parts of the Middle East (Persia for example), *i.e.*, *karez*. These underground channels, real feats of engineering, tap the sub-surface water at the basis of the hills, and by an ingenious system of levelling bring the water to the surface in the valleys—sometimes many miles distant—at the exact spot where it is wanted for irrigation †

32 Things being as they are, the main factors in the distribution of density Distribution of density are first the rainfall, and then snow, for these affect not only the unirrigated crops (and where cultivation is most, there population is thickest), but also the crops irrigated by *karez* which get their supply eventually from the rain and snow which falls in the hills. A glance at Subsidiary Table I will show the relation between rainfall and density

33 The question as to whether Baluchistan did in the past—or can in the future—support a larger population, opens up an interesting vista of speculations Retrospect and forecast. Unfortunately these speculations must remain mainly of a most speculative character. Our information about the Province previous to our occupation of it is far too vague, and such records as exist are far too scanty, to hazard even the rashest guess at a conclusion. Various remains exist, known locally as *Gabr-bands*, which seem to have been made with the object of holding up the mountain torrents for purposes of agriculture. They certainly indicate the presence at some far off time of an energetic people of a higher civilization than the present nomadic tribesmen. It is fairly certain too that—as in Persia—gradual desiccation has been at work. On this theory therefore it is possible that the country used to be more fertile than it is now. With regard to the future we are still faced with desiccation which will presumably continue to play its part. The drop in population between the last Census and this throws of course no light on this particular problem. The drop was due to special causes and in any case no deductions can be drawn from so short a period as a decade with regard to a problem whose only true solution lies perhaps in the passing of centuries. On the economical side it may be noted that in normal times considerable quantities of grain are exported to foreign areas from certain Baluchistan Districts to be exchanged to a certain extent for the luxuries—not the necessities—of life. Against this must be put the fact that the alien population—especially in Quetta†—cannot apparently subsist without the importation of the large supplies of food-stuff. The available supply of water too seems only just sufficient for agricultural needs but may be increased by the building of dams, the sinking of artesian wells and the extension of *karez* system.

Such are a few of the factors in this interesting problem, but where so much is a matter of theory rather than of fact I am afraid I must leave any attempt at its solution to some future Census Officer with a greater store of collected knowledge and experience at his disposal.

#### Variations at Previous Censuses

34 From what has already been remarked with regard to the 1891 Census Census 1901-1911 (§4), it will doubtless be gathered that it cannot be used for any purpose of useful comparison with the enumeration that followed. This was Mr Bray's view in 1911, when he decided in his chapter on variation to ignore it and to start with 1901. But even at this stage we are faced with considerable difficulty. One can only compare like with like and if the Census of 1901 was a great advance on that of the decade before, that of 1911 was also a considerable advance on its predecessor, in the area covered, the proportion of the population enumerated, and the methods employed. Considerably more than half the population of the second Census was estimated and not enumerated, and subsequent experience proves that this estimation was in many cases much too high—as indeed a glance at the marginal statement goes to show, the 1901 population being more than 0.9 of that in 1911 though the former left uncovered 0.4 of the area dealt with by the latter. To quote Mr Bray and take a case in point—

	Area square miles	Population		
		Total	Estimated	Enumerated
1891	20,568	171,752	142,473	29,279
1901	82,950	810,746	469,728	351,018
1911	134,638	834,703		334,703

employed. Considerably more than half the population of the second Census was estimated and not enumerated, and subsequent experience proves that this estimation was in many cases much too high—as

indeed a glance at the marginal statement goes to show, the 1901 population being more than 0.9 of that in 1911 though the former left uncovered 0.4 of the area dealt with by the latter. To quote Mr Bray and take a case in point—

“How gradually and grudgingly we have come to realize the extraordinary dearth of the inhabitants in many parts of this vast province may be traced in the successive attempts that

† A full and interesting account of the construction of *karez* is given in the *Catechism of the Quetta District* by Mr R. D. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India.

‡ The alien cantonment of Quetta of course stands by itself.

were made to gauge the population of the three tracts omitted from the operations of the last Census. Working on the analogy of Chagai, my predecessor assessed the population of Western Panjrahi at over 9 000 souls—a couple of years later he found cause to cut down his estimate to 6 000—the writer of the District Gazetteer did not commit himself to as many hundreds. More interesting still is the case of Kharan and Makran. On the basis of density in the Marri-Burti country my predecessor assessed the population at 229 030, as soon as he was able to have a rough estimate made on the spot the figures went down with a bang to 97,800 and he thought the drop—the total is some 7 000 in excess of the figures for the present Census.”

Variation,  
District.

30. Under these circumstances any detailed analysis of the 1901 figures in comparison with those of 1911 is out of the question. All that can be done is to draw some very general conclusion.

In the marginal statement the indigenous population stands for the tribesmen

Variation 1901-1911.

	Actual.	Percentage.
Districts	+22,796	+8.3
Indigenous	1,091	+4.4
Semi-indigenous	9,877	58.6
All other	+12,818	+31.3

and their satellites—the Lori and Dehwar and the Domiciled Hindus—the aliens for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Orientals from territories outside the Province and the semi-indigenous for certain elements who stand between the two—such as Ghilzai

Pathans from Afghanistan (§ 58) and the Buridar Baloch from the Punjab. The enormous increase in the semi-indigenous elements is the first item to attract attention. It is probable however that this increase—which affected chiefly the districts of Loralai, Zhob and Quetta Pishun—was more apparent than real and can be largely attributed, though how far one cannot say, to better enumeration particularly amongst the Ghilzai, as well as to the presence of a considerable number of camelmen, cartmen, etc., employed in military and civil transport and labour. On the other hand the increase in the aliens was apparently genuine enough and chiefly occurred—as might be expected—in the Quetta Pishun District. The figures for the indigenous population would seem to indicate a normal and modest rise.

Variation,  
States.]

35. In the States the population is almost entirely indigenous though the same three-fold classification is kept for convenience sake. The 1901 Census for the States was based almost entirely on estimation, the figures in question

Variation 1901-1911.

	Actual.	Percentage.
States	+8,309	+1.9
Indigenous	+10,000	+7.3
Food Indigenous	9.1	+40.1
Aliens	+1,209	+19.0

being largely obtained from the tribal chiefs. This method explains two important variations—first the enormous nominal increase of the semi-indigenous (as in the Districts) and second the apparent serious decrease in the total population of

the States as a whole—all the more remarkable as half the State area was omitted from the previous Census. For it was only human nature—especially tribal human nature—that the chief should give their tribes every benefit of the doubt (and that they were genuinely doubtful no one with any experience of the tribesman's numerical vagueness will deny) and should exaggerate as much as possible the number of their followers. There would not be the same temptation to inflate the number of the semi-indigenous elements from which the tribal chief would gain no honour or glory—in fact the tendency would be the other way, i.e. to claim such elements as his own in order to swell the aggregate of his clan. Moreover the more distant and unknown the tribes the greater the scope for the imagination of the chief and it was to just these out-of-the-way areas that in the Census of 1901 estimation and not enumeration was applied.

General Variation.

37. The more clear the nature of the problem, the realized the more hopeless it appears to attempt to measure the increase or decrease that has occurred in the population of Baluchistan during the last twenty years.

The did Mr. Bray sum up the situation a decade ago and after a further lapse of ten years I am unable to throw any further light on the subject. The marginal statement represented in Mr. Bray's opinion a very rough estimation of the possible variation in the decade 1901-11 assuming that the totals of the former Census were left to cover not only those it professed to cover but those that it left uncounted. The general conclusion appears to be that the alien had rapidly

Variation.

	Actual.	Percentage.
States	22,796	3.9
Indigenous	1,091	4.4
Semi-indigenous	9,877	58.6
All other	12,818	31.3

increased, that the semi-indigenous elements had also largely increased but that a considerable portion of this increase was due to a better enumeration, and that the indigenous tribesmen were barely holding their own

### Conditions of the decade 1911-1921

38 The general conditions of the decade are epitomized as far as possible in the marginal statement On the whole the year 1911-12 was a prosperous one, more especially in the Districts—with the exception of Sibi and Loralai where there was a failure of Autumn crops In the States conditions were good in Sarawan and Makran, fair in Jhalawan and bad in the Kachhi and Las Bela In the following year material conditions were generally satisfactory except in the Nasirabad tahsil of the Sibi district, which is dependent on the Indus canals, and where

Conditions of  
the decade

Serial No	Year	PRICE OF FOODSTUFF WHEAT (IN RUPEES)		Area harvested of all crops (acres)
		Quetta per maund	Districts per maund	
1	1911 12	4 0 0	3 10 2	
2	1912 13	4 3 10	3 13 8	260,088
3	1913 14	4 2 1	4 2 6	278,410
4	1914 15	4 7 1	3 14 6	288 327
5	1915 16	4 11 10	4 10 1	260,908
6	1916 17	4 11 10	4 6 7	249,305
7	1917 18	5 8 3	5 14 9	200,716
8	1918 19	5 13 1	5 0 7	159,489
9	1919 20	6 4 4	5 4 8	199 056

NOTE.—The figures under 'Area harvested' are for the settled tahsils only, which have an area of 10,364 square miles Total area of unsettled tahsils amounts to 30,596 square miles

scarcity was so severe that about one fifth of the population, or 7,000 souls, emigrated to Sind The 1913-14 harvests were average and those of 1914-15 good, but in the latter year owing to the drain set up by Karachi consequent on the War, the prices of foodstuffs—especially wheat—ruled high Generally speaking, crops—though fair—were damaged by excessive rain which caused rust High winds and floods also caused damage The material conditions for the year 1915-16 were unsatisfactory Rainfall was below normal and grazing bad rust and locusts caused considerable damage in many parts of the country Foodstuff prices continued to rule high

In 1916-17 prices of wool, ghee, wheat and straw were high, and flock owners, land owners and cultivators prospered in spite of the fact that flocks had been reduced by the previous year of drought and that clothing had risen in cost Generally speaking, the indigenous population benefited, and the alien community of the towns suffered, from this state of affairs The material conditions of 1917-18 were fair, but those of the next year decidedly adverse A poor rainfall, bad grazing and indifferent crops brought about general and acute scarcity There was in addition a severe Influenza epidemic resulting in a death roll of nearly 62,000 people In 1919-20 the Afghan War and disturbances in the Province resulted in substantial curtailment of cultivation Agricultural and pastoral conditions were slightly better than in the previous year but much scarcity still prevailed Influenza was prevalent but only in a mild form causing not more than about 50 deaths The harvest of 1920-21 was much below normal, and drought caused a serious scarcity of grazing Famine conditions existed in many parts of the Province and severe scarcity everywhere, there was a serious outbreak of Cholera in various areas

### Variations, 1911-21

39 As has already been pointed out (§34) any detailed comparison between the two previous Censuses is impossible When, however, we come to deal with the variations between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 we are on firmer ground In the area covered and in the methods employed the two enumerations were

Decrease in the  
decade

Baluchistan population			
Year	Total	Actual variation	Percentage of variation
1911	834 703	-35 078	-4 2
1921	799 625		

identical We can at any rate compare like with like At the same time in one important particular we still have to work more or less in the dark The movement of population is ultimately determined (a) by the difference between the

number born and the number who die, and (b) by the balance of migration With regard to (b), there are—it is true—certain difficulties peculiar to Baluchistan but we can make shift to overcome them, partially at any rate Close analysis of (a), however, is impossible by reason of the fact that in Baluchistan—practically

speaking—we have no vital statistics. Outside Quetta town there is no regular register of births and deaths. Any conclusions drawn, therefore, between the two Censuses, it must be borne in mind, suffer under these disabilities and can only be of an approximate nature. The first point to strike attention is that in the decade under review the population—far from rising—has actually decreased and the chief aim of this particular section of our Census will be to find adequate reasons for this decrease.

General reason for  
variation,  
influenza.

40 The variations between the two previous decades could largely be attributed to differences in the Censuses themselves—better enumeration, larger area covered etc. This comfortable explanation however cannot be offered in the present instance and more basic causes must be sought for. The chief cause undoubtedly would seem to be the severe Influenza epidemic which raged all

#### Deaths from Influenza 1918-19

	Number of deaths.	Percent of deaths to 1911 population.
Baluchistan	61,437	12
Thakuristan	30,522	7
Belates	30,819	7.4

over Baluchistan in the autumn of 1918, causing a total recorded death roll of 61,437. It is quite probable that the actual number exceeded this, as outside Quetta town there is no regular system for registration of vital statistics and tribal people—such as the indigenous population of Baluchistan is composed of—are averse

to reporting deaths in their families. The ravages of the epidemic were pretty evenly distributed over the Province, Districts and States suffering equally.

Famine, influenza and  
migration.

41 As has already been seen the first seven years of the decade notwithstanding the War were of average—if not superabundant—prosperity. In fact, the high prices of certain natural commodities—grain, wool etc. rather benefited than otherwise the indigenous population at the expense—it is true—of the aliens. The last three years of the decade however were distinctly bad ones culminating in the famine conditions of 1920 and 1921. Now the chief effect of famine in Baluchistan is to cause migration. The nomad proper is, of course, always on the move and famine means to him merely a longer migration than ordinary while a large proportion of the agriculturists being semi nomads can migrate easily enough when compelled to. So when the lean years come it is not a case so much of "seeing it out" and incidentally perhaps, dying in the attempt—as is the case with the more settled people of other provinces—as of migrating over the provincial frontiers to pastures new thence to return when the good years come round again. A famine therefore has a temporary rather than a permanent effect on the population of the Province. But this is only speaking very generally and Baluchistan could not of course by any means, altogether escape the more permanent effects of famine. In addition to the deaths actually caused by severe scarcity owing to poor nutrition the public health suffered and there were serious outbreaks of cholera in the various parts of the Province. But for the energetic action taken by the Medical Department the loss of life from this cause would have been much more serious. The people themselves too co-operated with the Medical Authorities and were eager for inoculation—a satisfactory sign of progress amongst the local inhabitants.

Birth and Death  
rate.

42. Outside Quetta there is no regular registration of births and deaths it is impossible to put any of our general impressions to the absolute test of real vital statistics. The Census machinery of 1911 however was used to ascertain

No. of live births examined in		Live births per 1000		Birth	
1911	1921	1911	1921	from 6,611 fathers of the indigenous population in all parts of the country	the number of children that had actually been born and the number still alive
641	2,122	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

Similarly again in the present Census somewhat more elaborate figures were collected (see Subsidiary Table A) by which the vital statistics of 250 families were examined. The result in brief was that out of 9029 births there were 10606 survival and 7621 death which gives a general survival rate of two third. This is very much the same as in 1911 when Mr. Bray summed up the situation as follows—

deaths before maturity. So meagre is it that to say that the tribal population is standing still, is possibly to overstep the mark."

The situation would appear to be unchanged to day. Excluding fortuitous disasters such as pestilence and famine, the indigenous population would appear to be stationary.

43 Much of the district population is of a very fluid character, and continually moving—not only across the provincial frontiers—but also backwards and forwards from one district to another. Under these circumstances it is hardly worth

	1911	1921	Variation
Quetta-Pishin	127,648	137,082	+9,434
Loralai	80,769	82,473	+1,704
Zhob	70,766	56,668	-13,698
Bolan	2,096	3,618	+1,522
Chagai	16,344	21,313	+4,969
Sibi	82,423	82,440	+17
Mari-Bugti Country	31,766	37,021	+5,255
Kalat State	359,086	28,281	-30,805
Las Bela	61,205	50,696	-10,509

while attempting any very detailed consideration of the District variations since any rise or fall may be of a most ephemeral nature. A few remarks, however, may be ventured, based on an analysis of the Districts by indigenous, semi-indigenous and alien population (see Imperial Table XIII). Zhob with its phenomenal decrease of nearly 14,000 merits

some attention. It shows an increase of 3,697 in the alien and a decrease of 17,395 in the indigenous and semi-indigenous population. With regard to the latter figure, during the disturbances of 1919 some thousands of Kakars, Maranis and other Zhob tribes\* migrated to Afghanistan and Waziristan, the semi-indigenous population of Zhob shows a drop in the decade of 4,496, and 8,020 were carried off by the ravages of Influenza. The increase of 9,434 in Quetta-Pishin is mainly due to an increase of 16,162 in the alien population (chiefly represented by an increase in the garrison) less a decrease of 1,398 in the semi-indigenous and of 5,330 in the indigenous elements. Loralai on the contrary can show an increase in its indigenous population of 3,167 which, with the small increase of the aliens (521), and a decrease of 1,984 of the semi-indigenous, leaves it with a plus balance of 1,704. Bolan is a somewhat artificial creation (§ 25), and its figures can be left to speak for themselves. Chagai the most barren of all the Baluchistan Districts shows a greater actual increase (4,999 persons) than all other—except Quetta-Pishin—and by far the highest percentage increase of the whole Province leaving aside the Bolan Pass. It has recruited its chief strength from the aliens (+3,209) though its indigenous elements show a small increase (1,816), and the semi-indigenous a small decrease of 47. The main reason for Chagai's increase is of course the Nushki Extension Railway (§ 26) which has been the means of adding to the prosperity of the district, and of bringing with it a large number of aliens. Sibi with a total population about five times as large as Chagai can only show an indigenous increase of 600 less. The semi-indigenous and alien elements show a decrease of 844 and 293 respectively in each class. The tribal country of Mari-Bugti shows an increase in the indigenous of 2,320 and in the semi-indigenous of 10, and a small decrease (72) of aliens.

44 Kalat shows the enormous decrease of 30,805—of which the indigenous population supplies nearly all—28,975, the semi-indigenous 638, and the aliens 1,192. The last named class need hardly be considered. Conclusions drawn from

	1911	1921	Actual variation.	Percentage variation
Districts	414,412	420,648	+6,236	+1.5
Indigenous	335,795	326,676	-9,119	-2.7
Semi-indigenous	26,739	18,138	-8,601	-32.2
Aliens	51,878	75,834	+23,956	+46.2
States	420,291	378,970	-41,321	-9.8
Indigenous	416,599	377,268	-39,331	-9.4
Semi-indigenous	1,125	520	-605	-53.8
Aliens	2,566	1,180	-1,386	-53.7

small groups of figures are apt to be very misleading and the aliens in Kalat numbered only 2,109 in 1911 and 917 in 1921 out of totals of 359,086 and 328,281 respectively. The same remarks apply to the semi-indigenous who in 1911 numbered only 1,121 and in 1921, 483. The chief cause for

the serious decrease in the indigenous population was undoubtedly Influenza, Kalat losing from its ravages no less than 27,612. Famine also played its part in the State as elsewhere, and as migration is incidental to famine, we should expect to find a large exodus from the State which is exactly what has occurred. Into Sind alone—the chief refuge for the inhabitants of Baluchistan in bad times—there were enumerated nearly 11,000 emigrants from Kalat. Kalat emigrants—specified as such—into other Indian provinces are negligible. This figure added to the losses from Influenza gives us 38,612 or an excess over the total State variation of

\* Majority of these have now returned



some 8 000. The only explanation of the excess that I can think of is double counting. I have already pointed out (§ 18) that where it is a case of wholesale migration of Brahui families double-counting is unavoidable. At this Census such migration from the State was on a far larger scale than the normal owing to famine, and therefore the percentage of error of double-counting was largely increased. If we assume that some 7 000 or 8 000 of the Kalat immigrants to Sind had already been enumerated in Baluchistan, we arrive at a figure approximately near 30 000.

**Las Bela.** Las Bela shows the highest percentage decrease of any division in Baluchistan, i.e. 10.509 out of a population in 1911 of 81,203. The indigenous population alone with 10,336 makes up the decrease almost entirely which is only to be expected as the semi-indigenous and alien elements in 1911 were only 5 and 457 respectively. Influenza is the chief cause of the decrease, Las Bela losing 3,307 on this account. Migration consequent on famine has been even of greater account. 4,316 emigrants from Las Bela being enumerated in Sind. If we add this figure to the deaths from Influenza we get a total approaching 8 000. But it may be objected that it was just these figures of emigrants that we refused to consider in the case of Kalat—rejecting it on account of double-counting. I must admit that it looks as if we were trying, to have it both ways using or not using the plausible theory of double-counting as seems most convenient to us. As a matter of fact however the causes of Las Bela and Kalat are not the same. First Las Bela is in very close proximity to Sind, specially to its capital Karachi. Second, the famine in Las Bela—especially along the sea coast—was severer than in Kalat. These two causes combined would act in making the emigration earlier from Las Bela and it is possible that this movement had largely begun before our Tribal Census had started. The reader may consider this explanation as perhaps more ingenious than convincing and I confess that I am not altogether satisfied with it. However I can think of no other and whether it covers in full the discrepancy in question or not at any rate it should cover a part of it.

### Summary

46 It is the States which—as has been seen—are principally responsible for the drop in the population showing—as they do—the large percentage decrease of 9.8 while the Districts are credited with a small increase of 1.8. This increase would have been considerably greater but for the large drop in Zhob. A very serious feature of the decrease is that taking the Province as a whole—whether in the Districts or State, again as a whole—it is the indigenous population which has been mainly affected. Ten years ago as far as population was concerned all that could be said for the tribesman was that he was barely holding his own. To-day from the figures before us we would seem to be dropping steadily behind. The semi-indigenous element too—tribesmen for the most part like their indigenous cousins—also show a retrograde movement. Only the aliens, and these only in the Districts can show an advance—though of course this advance is a considerable one.

Yet a little reflection will show I think that the situation is by no means so bad as the figures we have been considering would lead us to believe. The causes which have led to the decrease in the population—pestilence and famine—were of a temporary and not a permanent nature. Baluchistan it is true can ill-afford to lose out of its small population the sixty thousand souls swept away by Influenza but provided that the Province has no more such visitations the loss is not irreparable. As for famine it has been shown that in Baluchistan its effects are of a peculiarly temporary nature—the population for the most part do not die but emigrate till the return of better times. The population thus emigrated is not therefore lost to the Province but will return—possibly has already returned—when a more normal condition prevails. As for those who did not emigrate and who therefore suffered the direct effects of the famine it may be pointed out that population recovers with remarkable rapidity after even the severest famines a phenomenon due to the fact that the sections of the community affected are those at the two extremes of life many of whom would in any case have died in the course of their natural life. On the other hand there at the reproductive ages escape so that a normal number of children continue to be born.

*Houses and Families*

47 The term 'house' in our Census has a very wide signification. It includes Houses not only buildings of sun-dried bricks—confined almost entirely to the towns—but also the mud huts of the villages, the *kizhdi* or mat or blanket tents of the nomads, the *ghugqi* or shelters made of branches used in the Summer, and even caves in the hill-sides. The walls of the ordinary village house are made of straw and mud, with rafters of any wood locally procurable. Across these is usually laid matting of dwarf palm leaves, or of tamarisk branches on which are dumped thick layers of plaster. The summer shelters are easily constructed by driving a few poles into the ground and covering the top and sides with strips of matting or reeds or Juniper tree bark and branches. The *kizhdi*, formed by covering over a few poles with goats' hair matting, is a familiar enough sight to any one acquainted with "the black booths of the Bedoun" in Arabia or Mesopotamia.

48 The number of persons at the last Census per house was 4.9, and has Families remained practically unchanged during the decade, the present figure being just over that proportion. 5.0. If the urban population—composed largely of aliens—be excluded, the house population shows an infinitesimal decrease and nearly equals that of 1911, 5.4 in 1911 and 5.2 in 1921 under the same exclusive conditions. Since amongst the indigenous population of the Province the term 'house' can be taken as covering the household, there would not appear from these figures to be any marked change in the direction of the 'family' movement.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES

## L.—Density Water supply and Crops.

ALL OTHER CROPS (ACRES).

Name of Field.	Area in Acres.	Total.				Wheat.				Malting.				Other Crops.			
		Irrigated.		Dry Crop.		Irrigated.		Dry Crop.		Irrigated.		Dry Crop.		Irrigated.		Dry Crop.	
		Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.
1. Grains-Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
2. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
3. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
4. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
5. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
6. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
7. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
8. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
9. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
10. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
11. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
12. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
13. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
14. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
15. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
16. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
17. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
18. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
19. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
20. Potatoes	10	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

Figures given for Irrigated and Dried and Dry Crops are not available.





## IV—Variation in relation to Density.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)		
	1921	1911	1901	1901-11	1911-21	1901-21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	5.0	6.2	6.0	+3.0	-4.2	-1.4
Districts	7.8	7.6	7.1	+18.5	+1.5	+10.1
Quetta Division	20.7	24.1	21.9	+11.9	+7.4	+20.2
Loralai	11.0	10.7	9.1	+18.2	+2.1	+20.7
Zhob	7.1	6.8	5.8	+10.0	-19.1	-18.7
Bolan	10.7	5.9	5.7	+18.3	+7.6	+180.0
Chagai	1.1	0.8	0.8	+4.2	+70.0	+70.0
Sibi	10.7	10	10.0	+4.7	+1.9	+6.3
(considered here as a separate district)	2.9	2.0	1.9	+5.7		+7.7
	7.1	4.8	4.7	+11.2	+6.0	+17.5
States	4.7	5.2	5.3	-1.0	-9.8	+11.0
Kalat	4	4.9	1	+3.6	8.6	-11.9
Las Bela	7.1	8.0	7.9	+9.1	+7.1	-9.6

## V.—Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Taluk etc	Area in square miles	Number of houses	Population total	Population per family	Population per square mile
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	134,638	158,376	799,625	5.0	5.9
Districts	54,228	82,744	420,648	5.1	7.8
I—Quetta Division	220	28,819	157,052	4.8	26.7
(1) Quetta	7.18	1,921	98,227	4.7	124.5
(2) Pishin	70.2	10,097	49,924	5.0	16.4
(3) Chaman	1,206	2,618	17,697	6.7	14.6
(4) Shoravul	414	237	1,273	5.4	3.1
II—Loralai	7,721	16,442	82,477	5.0	11.0
(1) Musakhel	2,181	4,278	21,876	5.1	10.0
(2) Birkhan	1,309	7,378	19,129	5.4	13.9
(3) Duka	1,688	3,154	17,806	5.0	9.4
(4) Sanjawi	670	1,822	8,897	4.9	13.2
(5) Bon	1,971	7,810	17,767	1.7	10.6
III—Zhob	10,315	11,277	56,618	5.0	5.5
(1) Hundahyeh	1,459	2,515	13,162	4.8	9.0
(2) Killa Saifulla	2,798	2,672	11,894	4.5	5.0
(3) Fort Sandeman	6,058	5,868	31,612	5.4	4.9
IV—Bolan	753	1,091	7,618	7.7	10.7
V—Chagai	19,622	4,678	21,317	4.6	1.1
(1) Nuilli	2,361	2,101	9,995	4.7	1.2
(2) Dalbandin	7,407	2,210	10,297	4.7	1.4
(3) Western Sanjawi	9,854	326	1,145	3.5	0.1
VI—Sibi District	11,193	20,449	119,164	5.8	10.7
Administered Area	7,925	16,088	52,440	5.1	21.0
(1) Sibi	1,169	5,146	25,027	4.0	21.4
(2) Shahrig	1,567	4,205	18,674	4.4	11.8
(3) Kohlu	302	1,095	7,167	6.5	19.8
(4) Nasirabad	827	5,042	21,712	5.6	78.3
Mari Bugti Country	7,268	4,361	37,024	8.6	5.1
(a) Mari Country	3,392	1,240	13,566	10.9	4.0
(b) Bugti Country	3,876	3,121	23,458	7.5	6.1
States	80,410	75,032	378,977	5.0	4.7
Kalat	73,278	65,144	328,281	5.0	4.5
Barawan	5,230	10,627	51,262	5.1	10.4
Jhalawan	20,795	15,940	79,710	5.0	3.8
Kachhi	4,060	17,440	76,153	5.6	18.5
Dombki Kaheri Country	1,359	3,260	19,558	6.0	14.4
Makran	23,269	16,882	71,860	4.5	3.1
Kharan	18,665	5,995	27,738	4.6	1.6
Las Bela	7,132	10,488	50,096	4.8	7.1

## VL.—Percentage of deaths from Influenza.

Divisions or Areas	Population in 1911	No. of deaths from Influenza in 1918-19	Percentage of deaths to total population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	817,802*	61,482	7.5	
Districts	807,811	80,523	7.7	
Quetta District	110,747*	8,406	8.8	Excluding Quetta cantonment (population 16,901).
(1) Quetta town	17,021	500	2.9	
(2) Quetta District (excluding town)	93,726	8,906	9.5	
Local	60,799	2,790	4.7	
Thak	78,308	8,090	11.4	
Dolan	2,090†	829	40.0	† In 1915-16 the population was probably much more than in 1911, hence the death rate (40.0) does not seem to be accurate.
Bara	16,311	718	4.4	
Wala	117,199	10,870	9.3	
Ad-Adarid Area	22,112	6,835	31.0	
Mari Bays Country	31,764	4,973	15.6	
States	420,291	36,819	7.4	
Kalut	239,700	27,812	7.7	
Karachi	249,814	17,630	7.1	
Shikarpur				
Kachi				
Dumbly-Kachis Country				
Mulvan	71,512	4,176	7.5	
Kharu	27,683	1,811	6.5	
Las Bela	61,201	3,207	5.3	

## VII.—Vital statistics of the town of Quetta.

Serial No.	Year	TOTAL BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS		REMARKS
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total 1901-1910		628	490	1,722	807	
1	1901	6	23	—	—	Figures of deaths not reliable. Figures of deaths not reliable. Registered figures of deaths recorded from 1st May 1903 to 31 December 1911.
2	1902	63	47	—	—	
3	1903	79	82	121	45*	
4	1904	84	43	131	36	
5	1905	75	80	220	27	
6	1906	62	39	209	14	
7	1907	81	39	175	29	
8	1908	80	34	182	23	
9	1909	72	8	147	81	
10	1910	98	50	112	82	
Total 1911-1920		8,521	1,954	2,149	1,251	
11	1911	120	122	100	71	
12	1912	127	126	107	107	
13	1913	173	116	107	113	
14	1914	121	122	143	117	
15	1915	126	120	119	112	
16	1916	172	129	149	147	
17	1917	111	104	100	104	
18	1918	11	11	844	103	
19	1919	104	1	1	25	
20	1920	17	100	429	111	









## CHAPTER II

### THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

#### Statistical data.

Subject	TABLE.	
	Imperial	Salutary
Towns and villages	III	I
Urban aristocracy	IV	—
Urban population by religion	—	II
Towns studied by population	—	III

#### Explanatory Remarks

**Towns.** 49 A Census Report on towns in Baluchistan somewhat resembles the famous essay in snakes in Iceland which began with the remark that there were no snakes in that country. It can almost be said that there are no indigenous towns in Baluchistan. The only two unimpeachable townships are Quetta and Sibi both of British creation. Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman may be characteristically urban, but they are after all mere glorified cantonments. Kalat and Las Bela being capital of States are called towns by courtesy but Mastung is as large as both put together though even this addition is hardly a formidable one. Mr. Bray expressed the fear that Peshawar might disappear from the next Census, but we cannot afford to lose any of our "towns" and have all the more excuse for keeping it on our list as it has more than doubled its population during the decade (S. 62).

**Villages.** 50 If there are no indigenous towns in Baluchistan there is also a paucity of villages taking this term in its usual accepted sense. The basis of our village Census in the District was the revenue village which in this Province—more often than not—is merely a collection of unconnected hamlets. In the States even this convention of the revenue village was absent and an arbitrary grouping of hamlets had to be employed. But both in the Districts and States a large number of localities here of permanent inhabitants—had to be classed as "villages" simply because they were occupied by large groups of people at certain seasons of the year.

#### Individual Towns

**Quetta.** 51 The population of Quetta in 1901. It is by far the largest town in the Province (for Census purposes in local ranking ranked a city) the next—Sibi—having only 6,386. Nearly half of the Quetta population is made up by the garrison—the cantonment figures reaching 13,101. Of the remaining 27,200 only 2,720 belong to the indigenous

	Population	Sex	Age
1901	13,101	—	—
1901	6,386	—	—
1901	27,200	—	—
1901	13,101	—	—

population Pathan Baloch and Bralui, which indicates how little an attraction town life has for the tribesmen. But if we go further and divide this total up into males and females we find that the latter only make up 881 which seems to be a fairly clear proof that even the small number of tribesmen in the town are only there in search of temporary employment.

The heavy population apart from the garrison—comes chiefly from the neighbourhood of the Punjab and Sind. No tenement Census was taken but it may be remarked that the quarters of the town known as Chahalwal built before the Municipal Law was enacted are inclined to be overcrowded. It is ill-ventilated and the lanes between the houses are very narrow. The older and more recent quarters are better built with wide streets. There are also fine vegetable fruit and flower markets.

The figure of 27,200 for the population of the town is undoubtedly the normal population for a really much larger Town. The census taken in the winter season when there is a general flight of the population to the hills. Ten years ago in the last of a previous summer enumeration of Quetta Mr. Bray said that the gh

## XII. — Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

Districts and State	NUMBER PER MILE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS						
	Total Population	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Christians	Others	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	99	53	523	602	755	0.7	001
Districts	169	61	078	802	751	059	007
Quetta	101	218	900	901	970	998	997
Leh	12	27	534	783	77	901	1000
Thak	70	60	278	667	771	181	1000
Belash							
Chagai							
Sibi	70	73	301	129	67	619	1000
Islamkot	77	90	300	129	67	659	1000
Mirpur							
States	21	22	70	177	611	171	
Kalat	0	18	01	00	00	101	
Sind	11	100	101	1000	1000		
Multan							
Faisal							
Rawalpindi							
Muzir							
Hydrabad							
Las Bela	3	19	177		100		

## XIII — Towns classified by population.

Census Towns	Number of towns of each class in 1911	Proportion to total urban population	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AGGREGATED AT DIFFERENT PERIODS			
			Number of females to 1000 males	1901 11	1911 21	1901 21
				5	6	7
1	2	3	4			
<b>TOTAL</b>	9	100	316	+29	+33	+72
1,000 and under					+139	
1,000 to 2,000	2	5	370	-51	-7	+16
2,000 to 3,000	1	3	895	-6	+172	+43
3,000 to 4,000				-11	+8	+20
4,000 to 5,000	4	22	233	+10		+4
5,000 to 6,000					-0	
6,000 to 7,000	1	8	401		-3	
20,000 to 50,000	1	62	310	+38	+44	+59

# CHAPTER III

## MIGRATION

*Statistical data.*

Subject	TABLE.		
	Imperial	Provincial	Subsidiary
Birth Place	XI	—	—
Love	XIII	—	—
Marriages	—	I	XVIII
Immigration	—	—	XIV
Emigration	—	—	XV
Migration between Districts	—	—	XVI
Migration between Baluchistan and other part of India	—	—	XVII

Birthplace no  
migration of  
migration in  
Baluchistan.



we are dealing speaking very generally the Brahui is most affected by the first the Baluch by the second and the Pathan by the second and third. Two other abnormal causes for migration may be added which in the present decade played a large part famine and pestilence

### Pathan, Baluch and Brahui Nomadism

#### Pathan Nomadism.

57 Though amongst the Pathans there are many pure nomads, the semi-

	Percentage of nomadism.		
	Pathans.		
	1911	1921	Variation.
Nomads	21	2	-21
Semi-nomads	23	27	+6
Settled	43	68	+25
	100	100	

nomads depending on both agriculture and flocks for their livelihood and living alternately in huts and tents predominate. There are others who though they depend entirely on agriculture, possess lands in different parts of the country and move from holding to holding as the varying seasons come round. There are villagers who in the Summer leave their villages for *Kikdis* (mat tents) and *Jhuggs* (summer shelter made of branches) erected near their crops. Temporary immigrants—chiefly from the settled classes in search of labour and trade—travel into India and Afghanistan. There is in fact only one tribe of any importance the *Kasi* representing only one per cent of the total Pathan population, which as a whole can be said to be settled. The Pathan tribes for the most part indeed are continually on the move crossing and recrossing from one District to another—seeking the up-lands in Summer and the low lands in Winter. Sometimes these movements take them far afield beyond the provincial boundaries—into independent territories—as with the *Shirani* or into Afghanistan—as in the case of *Achakzai* and the *Barech*. Only a very small proportion of the latter are however indigenous to the Province. So much for the Pathan in general—the marginal figures certainly bearing out our theory of a general trend of the indigenous population from pastoralism towards settled condition only in a more marked degree. Thus while in the Province nomadism has fallen by 11 per cent amongst the Pathans the drop has nearly doubled this. On the other hand the increase amongst the semi nomads has been considerably less but that amongst the settled considerably more.

#### Baluch.

58 According to instructions received from the Census Commissioner some

	Baluch.		
	1911	1921	Variation.
Nomads	81	69	-21
Semi-nomads	8	3	-5
Settled	11	27	+23
	100	100	

account of these Pathans—nomads *par excellence* (Pawindah in itself means nomad) is to be included in this Report and further details will be found in Appendix I at the end of Chapter VI kindly supplied by Rai Bahadur Diwan

Jamiat Rai C.I.E. who has already written a full account of these interesting people which is being published locally. It therefore only remains here to point out that as in the case of the indigenous Pathan—the Pawindah nomad element has considerably decreased curiously enough almost exactly to the same proportion. The semi nomad figures are too small for any safe conclusion to be drawn. It is the settled elements that provide the greatest surprise—that the proportion of these inveterate wanderers to take to a sedentary life has gone up to 23 per cent—is in itself a striking commentary on the decline of nomadism in Baluchistan.

#### Baluch Nomadism.

59 The Baluch—taking them as a whole—are less nomadic than either of

	Baluch.		
	1911	1921	Variation.
Nomads	27	21	-6
Semi-nomads	24	28	+4
Settled	49	51	+2
	100	100	

the Brahui or the Pathans. The Hind and the Magahi for instance are the colonizers of the Kachhi, Nasirabad and Dera Ismail Khan plains and have acquired settled characteristics. A considerable proportion of the large number of the Baluch live in Makran too in permanent villages or temporary hamlets. The Baluch nomads are the Miri and Luri who wander up and down their country with their flock and herd and among whom the proportion possessing permanent abodes is very small indeed. Mostly their movements are confined to the borderland areas but in Winter some migrate into the Barkhan and Dull Tabi of Persia, and to the Kharayles and others into the north-western provinces of India and the Punjab. The Baluch are a great strong hold of Baluch





a tip of the 60,589 Brahuia enumerated in Sind.

Look at the picture from whatever stand-point I will, it seems to have the same tale to tell—that the once purely seasonal migration is tending to become permanent, that Jhalawan is slowly but surely draining into Sind. Take first and foremost the way that the numbers of the Brahuia in Sind have been going up by leaps and bounds in the last 40 years. To-day there are more than twice as many as there were in 1891 in the last 10 years alone they have increased by over 12,000.

Take sex proportion, for instance. Among Sind Brahuia as a body there are 800 females to every 1,000 males. Divide them up according to birthplace, and the proportion among the Sind born jumps to 865 among those born in Baluchistan it drops to 758.

Take language. For every Brahuia in Sind who talks Sindhi there are roughly four who speak Brahuia. Divide them up by birthplace for every Sind born Brahuia who speaks Sindhi there are but two who speak Brahuia, yet for every Baluchistan-born Brahuia who speaks Sindhi, there are nine or ten who still speak their mother tongue. Clearly no accident of birthplace can explain away discrepancies such as these, or the similar discrepancies that might be traced in other branches of the statistics. We are here face to face with no mere seasonal migration, but with a migration that in a large part has already developed into permanent settlement.

Just look at this amazing paradox. In the last 20 years the Brahuia in Sind have more than doubled their numbers, yet the Brahuia language has not even held its ground. In the last 10 years alone the Brahuia have gone up by well over 46 per cent, yet the Brahuia language has gone down by 40. To me these figures came as a revelation.

Conscious though I was that Sind was luring Brahuia away from their own country I little thought that Jhalawan was veritably draining into Sind.

I have the less hesitation in quoting thus at length from the 1911 Report

Brahuia enumerated in Sind.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891			
1901			23,907
1911	31,383	37,094	68,477
1921	32,020	32,371	64,391

Proportion of females to males in 1921 is 76 per cent, against 81 per cent. in 1911.

as I am unable to carry the discussion but little—if any—further. The special information on which Mr Bray based his remarks is not—unfortunately—available at this Census. When this information was applied for the Bombay ships had already been despatched from their caste bundles and the details required could not be supplied. Such figures as we have got show only that there is a considerable Brahuia emigration to Sind that this emigration has fallen in numbers since 1911 and that the proportion of females is also less. The drop in numbers has probably been caused by the ravages of influenza (§40). The lesser proportion of females (70 per cent. to 81 per cent.) would not *prima facie* support Mr Bray's theory of a permanent Jhalawan settlement in Sind but where he had so much data to go on and I have so little (and the female variation is in any case small) I do not adduce the drop as a serious argument against his proposition. Under the circumstances I am afraid that the final solution of this interesting problem will have to be left to the investigations of my successor of 1931.

### Emigration to and out of India

Emigration to India.

64 The emigration figures to India are of course made up from the statistics of people born in Baluchistan but enumerated in other Provinces. There is thus a certain element of artificiality about them there must be many foreigners born in Baluchistan and many belonging in race to Baluchistan who

are born out of the Province (§34). However taking the statistics as a whole they represent more or less the actual state of affairs. Bombay it will be seen takes by far the greater proportion of our emigrants of whom Sind receives the lion's share—very few going further afield. Far behind Bombay comes the Punjab while the other provinces between them make up the small quota which remains. An analysis of the Bombay emigration figures shows that at all 11,000 of the total number of the emigrants came from Baluchistan some 4,200 from Las Bela (the emigrant from the former being mainly of course Brahuia) and more than 36,000 from Baluchistan unspecified. Quetta, Peshawar, Holan and Sibi make up the insignificant balance between them. The chief point of general interest in the figures is the fact that the total number of the emigrants

has fallen considerably—Bombay, the chief emigration area, naturally showing the largest decrease. There seems little doubt that this decrease is due to Influenza. Baluchistan as a whole lost over 61,000 persons from this epidemic and Kalat and Las Bela some 31,000 between them (§ 40). It is obvious that an abnormal death rate such as this, occurring too in the very period when the Census was being taken, cannot fail to seriously lessen the emigration totals.

65 The following remarks were made on this subject in the 1911 Report — Sex proportion of emigration

“ We know further that there are 845 females to 1,000 males in the indigenous population of Baluchistan. According to our very rough and ready line of argument, every 845 females in the so called emigrants can be fairly paired off with at least 1,000 males, and as there are 31,765 female emigrants in all, 37,592 males out of the grand total of 44,266 are at once disposed of. In other words, if we ignore the emigration of a few females on marriage, gloss over other difficulties, and accept the argument in principle, we seem to be well on the safe side in concluding that over 90 per cent. of the emigration to India is of a family character, and that 6,674 male emigrants or thereabouts make up the balance. We can even go one step further, I think, and assume that this surplus emigration is made up of able bodied men, for the boys of Baluchistan are not given to running away from their parents and seeking their fortunes abroad.”

On the same lines turning to our present figures we find that the emigrant total of 60,415 is made up of 24,370 females to 36,045 males. The proportion of females to 1,000 males in the indigenous population at this Census was 824—a distinct decrease since 1911 (§ 82). Pairing off the females with the males in this proportion we dispose of 29,575 males leaving a surplus of 6,470 and showing that over 89 per cent. of the emigration to India is still of a family nature. The emigration in short though smaller in numbers would not seem to have altered its character in any way. In fact the similarity of the proportion to those of 1911 is remarkable.

66 The Baluchistan emigration out of India—except to Afghanistan and Persia, from which of course no figures are available —is of such an exiguous and fortuitous nature that it is not worth a mention. The case is, however, different with the two countries mentioned above. Many Pathan tribes on the Afghan Frontier live sometimes on one side of the border and sometimes on the other, according to climatic, pastoral, or local political conditions. The Barech Pathans, for instance, and a number of Mengal Brahuīs spend their time indifferently between Nushki and the Afghan district of Shorawak, and some of the Achhakzais between Chaman and Kadmi. The Shirani Pathans are equally at home either in Baluchistan or independent territory. The Baloch of Makran, Kharan and Chagai, frequently pass over into Persia and there remain for varying periods.

### Immigration

67 The chief immigration into Baluchistan comes from the alien elements, the artificial nature of which has already been indicated more than once (§ 53) as well as the effect which the date of Census—early in the year—has on this immigration (§ 51). The Europeans are nearly all absorbed in the army, the Indians

Immigration		
	1911	1921
Alcas	56,898	77,023
Europeans	4,210	4,761
Anglo Indians	123	234
Indians	52,565	72,038

fill most of the billets in the Local Administration as well as in the army and the police, besides monopolizing the bulk of the trade in the towns, and supplying hands for the labour market. The Indian aliens come chiefly from the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces and Bombay. The first and second give Baluchistan its sepoy, police-men and clerks, the third its gardeners, washermen and domestic servants, and the fourth—from Sind—its traders. If ever the British Government left Baluchistan, the great mass of the immigrants would go with it, leaving only a few “natural” immigrants such as the Pawindahs (§ 58).

*Summary*

69. It may be convenient to summarize the main features of Baluchistan migration. First—birthplace in the Province is no criterion of migration. Second—among the indigenous population both as a whole and in every race there would appear to be a distinct movement from pastoralism towards agriculture. Third—the most interesting feature in our emigration statistics is the Jhalawan emigration into Sind. There is a very great probability that this emigration is becoming, in some sort a permanent settlement, but final proof for this must be deferred to the next Census. Fourth—it is conclusively proved that the migration into India continues to be of a family character. Fifth—emigration out of India is negligible except in the case of Persia and Afghanistan where it takes the form of border tribes moving to and fro across the frontier. Sixth—immigration into the Province—composed of aliens—is almost entirely of a purely artificial nature.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## XIV.—Immigration (Actual figures).

District where enumerated	BORN IN											
	THE PROVINCE.		CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC				NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC				OUTSIDE INDIA	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>												
<b>Districts.</b>												
Quetta Pishun	721,238	365,382	355,856	46,696	39,140	8,547	19,470	17,083	2,387	12,221	10,408	1,815
Loralai	339,570	187,360	152,210	45,663	37,390	8,243	19,373	17,007	2,366	12,202	10,390	1,812
Zhob	88,438	48,140	40,292	27,155	21,031	6,124	12,170	10,323	1,847	9,260	7,039	1,621
Bolan	70,563	41,647	34,916	3,489	3,072	417	1,332	1,201	71	725	674	51
Chagai	48,356	26,036	21,420	5,194	5,100	94	2,009	1,999	10	1,106	1,081	25
Sibi	607	343	264	1,523	1,276	247	392	333	59	196	180	16
	17,055	9,322	7,733	2,380	2,162	228	1,259	1,155	104	297	245	52
	108,551	60,980	47,575	5,892	4,759	1,133	2,211	1,936	275	618	571	47
<b>States</b>												
Kalat	381,668	208,002	173,666	1,063	759	304	97	76	21	19	16	3
Las Bela	331,234	181,103	150,041	810	594	216	80	62	18	16	13	3
	50,434	26,809	23,625	253	165	88	17	14	3	3	3	

## XV—Emigrants born in Baluchistan and enumerated in other Provinces.

Provinces or States where enumerated	1881.		1891.		1901.		Variations.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1891-1891		1911-01.		1901-01		
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL.	26,948	24,879	44,868	21,796	41,264	21,942	2,902	+ 2,000	- 6,221	- 2,806	- 6,230	- 4,973	
Alger-Herzegovina	19		13	19	11	2	+ 2	+	+ 8	- 4	7	+	
Andaman and Nicobar	47		60			60			+ 60		67		
Bombay	264	18	31	30		31	30	+ 173	+ 10	2	+ 26		
Bihar and Orissa	23	17	18					1	14	14	+ 22	+ 17	
Bengal	15	17	15	26	25	2	- 209	47		- 21	+ 20	+ 4	
Assam	126	32	140	26	644	1			- 21	+ 3	- 600	25	
Bombay	21,971	22,441	26,866	26,696	26,121	27,320	+ 1,244	2,000	- 7,247	- 6,247	- 4,230	- 4,973	
Burma	94	7	27			2	+ 21	1	- 2		18	+ 6	
Central India	121	27	26	8			+ 25	+ 106	+ 22	+ 121	27		
Central Provinces and Berar	168	66	971	91	173	4	+ 746	26	- 602	- 84	261	96	
Ceylon	99								99		99	+ 6	
Hyderabad	24	22	172	30	29		156	+ 10	- 237	+ 2	32	22	
Kashmir	96		17		13	1	2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 71	+	+ 73	
Katru	123	13	116	30	26	7	+ 160	+ 6	+ 18	+ 2	+ 1	+ 6	
Myana	47	16	9	2	2	5	+ 6	- 2	20	1	13	1	
North-West Frontier		7	226	22					- 221	- 26			
Punjab	2,120	1,277	2,266	1,209	2,127	1,266	+ 14	+ 44	- 206	+ 66	+ 23	+ 24	
Dalid	96	8							26	+			
Rajasthan	96	13	20	70	25	9	+ 22	+ 21	- 100	- 16	- 8	+	
Sikhia								+ 1					
Tharavara									+ 2		+ 1		
United Provinces	209	126	229	126	123	15	+ 200	+ 123	- 126	+ 1	+ 74	+ 111	
Orissa	20	5							+ 20	+ 5	+ 20	5	
Other.													
Karya	24	26							+ 21	26	+ 21	+ 26	
Myana	8	1							- 6	+	+	+ 1	
Tamra Kila									+ 2		+ 2		

## XVI—Migration between Districts (actual figures) according to the Census of 1901

District or State in which born.	Persons enumerated in the District on Date of							
	Quota	Local.	Dist.	Other.	Charged.	Sub.	Local.	Low Sub.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quota Public	17,275	140	101	24	94	700	13	
Local	41	78,412		1	2	94	1	
Dist.	266	113	41,000	20	2	26	11	
Sub.	9		1	200				
Charged	77			14	1,724	26		
Sub.	267	26	22	26	26	2,724	2	
Local	1,21	173	94	244	240	1,724	27,240	
Low Sub.	2					2		24,242
Quota the Public	24,242	240	240	2,121	240	2,121	240	2

## XVII.—Migration between Baluchistan and other parts of India, etc.

Province or State	IMMIGRANTS TO BALUCHISTAN			EMIGRANTS FROM BALUCHISTAN			EXCESS (+), DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>66,166</b>	<b>42,309</b>	<b>+23,857</b>	<b>69,415</b>	<b>76,031</b>	<b>—15,616</b>	<b>+5,751</b>	<b>—33,722</b>
Ajmer Marwar	257	207	+50	21	23	+1	+233	+181
Andaman and Nicobar				67	39	+28	—67	—39
Baroda	12	7	+5	232	41	+191	—220	—34
Bihar and Orissa	150	63	+87	49	19	+30	+101	+44
Bengal	456	125	+331	92	113	—21	+364	+12
Assam	22	10	+12	188	210	—22	—166	—200
Bombay	5,371	4,058	+1,313	54,352	69,373	—15,021	—48,081	—64,415
Burma	208	39	+169	31	30	+1	+177	+9
Central India	53	133	—80	158	30	+128	—105	+103
Central Provinces and Berar	128	124	+4	635	1,061	—426	—507	—910
Ceylon				105		+105	—105	
French and Portuguese Settlements	173	183	—10				+173	+183
Hyderabad	249	76	+173	46	181	—135	+203	—105
Kashmir	2,229	899	+1,330	94	20	+74	+2,135	+879
Madras	310	135	+205	147	126	+21	+193	+
Mysore	127	57	+70	63	11	+52	+64	+496
North West Frontier	5,016	4,100	+916	11	260	—258	+5,005	+3,831
Punjab	36,309	24,176	+12,133	3,567	3,704	—137	+32,742	+20,472
Delhi	493		+493	34		+34	+459	
Rajputana	1,934	850	+1,084	55	210	—155	+1,879	—640
Sikkim	14		+14		1	—1	+14	—1
Travancore	6	5	+1	1		+1	+5	+5
United Provinces	12,317	6,035	+6,282	365	567	—202	+11,952	+5,466
Gwalior	242		+242	25		+25	+217	
Africa (Kenya, Niasaland and Tanganyika)				74		+74	—74	
Cochin	8		+8				+8	
India unspecified	52	127	—75				+52	+127



Tribe.	TRIBAL CENSUS						REGULAR CENSUS					
	NOMAD			SPUR NOMAD			SETTLED					
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Brahui—cont'd												
(i) Original Nucleus—cont'd												
Kambrari	407	323	384	307	507	435	33	18				
Mirwari	539	416	46	18	824	717	30	7				
Rodeni	388	327	215	200	606	527	80	7				
Sumalari	1,405	1,150	423	108								
(ii) Sarawan	7,976	6,703	5,978	4,740	14,115	11,287	1,312	250				
Bangulzai	2,385	1,780	607	493	2,509	2,074	320	47				
Kurd	121	97	49	39	1,480	1,106	69	21				
Lahri	1,182	839	428	298	1,497	1,194	111	23				
Langav	674	507	2,972	2,435	1,703	1,059	184	47				
Yamashahi	239	181	165	124	1,069	907	89	16				
Ralsani	313	289	363	292	696	679	66	20				
Rustumzal	12	8			333	275	7	1				
Sarpara	117	99	106	345	564	497	80	4				
Satakuai	283	209	91	72	732	385	16					
Shahwani	905	779	377	237	3,114	2,472	147	42				
Zagr Mengal	1,655	1,439	520	411	808	739	223	20				
(iii) Jhalawan	19,962	16,089	8,591	6,914	19,068	15,625	384	109				
Bizanjav	1,961	1,598	530	423	2,925	2,480						
Haruni	226	180	124	99	250	221	5					
Mamasani	3,630	2,080	2,608	2,087	1,873	1,680	50	13				
Mengal	6,270	5,226	1,493	1,240	5,297	4,202	235	58				
Niohari	39	28	333	250	680	405	35	25				
Pandrani	84	66	197	142	744	465						
Sajdi	1,130	874	172	140	1,016	804	1					
Zabri	6,613	5,128	3,134	2,563	6,483	5,376	49	13				
(iv) Miscellaneous	127	129	988	745	313	275	401	71				
Nighari	39	30	730	559	74	61						
Rakizai	6	4	252	186	112	94						
Others	83	86	6		127	120	401	71				



## XVII.—Yomads among selected tribes—continued.

Title	Age			Sex		Married		Single		Total	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Pol. A	2,947	2,223	5,170	2,947	2,223	5,170	2,947	2,223	5,170	2,947	2,223
Pol. B	216	116	332	216	116	332	216	116	332	216	116
Pol. C	2,223	1,498	3,721	2,223	1,498	3,721	2,223	1,498	3,721	2,223	1,498
Pol. D	411	314	725	411	314	725	411	314	725	411	314
Pol. E	1,714	1,234	2,948	1,714	1,234	2,948	1,714	1,234	2,948	1,714	1,234
Pol. F	27	19	46	27	19	46	27	19	46	27	19
Pol. G	22	27	49	22	27	49	22	27	49	22	27
Pol. H	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7
Pol. I	4	23	27	4	23	27	4	23	27	4	23
Pol. J	219	123	342	219	123	342	219	123	342	219	123
Pol. K	39	19	58	39	19	58	39	19	58	39	19
Pol. L	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2
Pol. M	176	122	298	176	122	298	176	122	298	176	122
Pol. N	32	47	79	32	47	79	32	47	79	32	47
Pol. O	40	67	107	40	67	107	40	67	107	40	67
Pol. P	37	36	73	37	36	73	37	36	73	37	36
Pol. Q	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Pol. R	46	31	77	46	31	77	46	31	77	46	31
Pol. S	37	29	66	37	29	66	37	29	66	37	29
Pol. T	2,805	2,417	5,222	2,805	2,417	5,222	2,805	2,417	5,222	2,805	2,417
Pol. U	2,223	1,498	3,721	2,223	1,498	3,721	2,223	1,498	3,721	2,223	1,498
Pol. V	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8
Pol. W	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8
Pol. X	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8
Pol. Y	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8
Pol. Z	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8

## CHAPTER IV

### RELIGION.

#### *Statistical data*

SUBJECT	TABLES		
	Imperial	Provincial	Subsidiary
General	VI		
Local Distribution		II	XIX
Urban Religion	V		
Christian Sects	XV		
Variation in Christianity			XX
Religion of Urban and Rural Population			XXI

#### *Principal Religions*

69 In his instructions for this Chapter the Census Commissioner remarks — General Re

‘ We are concerned in this Chapter with the numbers of those who have been returned as professing certain religions, not with the philosophy, doctrine or ceremonies of the religions which they profess except in so far as these influence the figures ’

Descriptive matter, therefore, on my part is distinctly baird Moreover, Mr Bray in his Report made a most interesting study of local beliefs and religious and quasi-religious customs to which the reader in search of information on such matters can turn It is only ten years since the publication of that Report and though of course the customs and manners of a primitive people do alter, they do not alter at a rate which puts out of date a review merely a decade old

The Statement below shows that Islam claims the most adherents, *i e*, over 91 per cent of the population —

Religions	1911				1921			
	Indigo nous	Semi indige nous	Aliens	Percent of total popu lation	Indigo nous	Semi Indigo nous	Aliens	Percent of total popu lation
Musalman	734,610	27,868	20,170	93.8	685,624	18,058	20,195	91.7
Hindus	14,085		22,017	4.5	17,440		31,791	6.2
Sikhs	2,709		5,591	1.0	841		6,900	1.0
Neo-Hindus			724	1	33		2,078	3
Christians			5,085	0			6,693	8
Parseis			170				165	
Jews			57				19	
Jains			10				17	
Budhists			16				160	
No Religion			1				5	

Hinduism comes next with under 7 per cent These figures show a decrease, actual as well as by percentage, of the Muhammadans and a corresponding increase



Bela States The Chuhlas under instructions from the Census Commissioner have been absorbed into their component religions—Islam or Hinduism as the case may be, the Ahmadis and the Ahl-i-Hadis continue to be small and select, and our solitary Sufi of 1911 has disappeared—back to free-thinking Persia or perhaps to a still more distant destination where his doubts will have been solved once and for all

71 The head-quarters of the Zikri sect are in Makran, but the sect has also adherents in Jhalawan and Las Bela The movement was apparently originally started in India towards the end of the 15th century by one Sayyid Muhammad Jampur The beliefs and practices of the sect are obscure and vague As the tribesman has but a hazy knowledge of Islam—his regular and orthodox belief—it is hardly to be expected that he would be able to probe very deeply the mysteries of an esoteric cult such as Zikrism The chief tenet of the sect is the

	1911	1921
Zikri	27,588	23,301
Makran	16,433	14,367
Jhalawan	4,970	4,210
Las Bela	6,068	4,504
Kharan	116	274
Quetta	1	

substitute of a Mahdi for Muhammad as the last Prophet sent from God, then *kalima* being “there is no God but God, and the Mahdi is his Prophet” This is of course the very negation of Muhammadanism, and it is not strange that the sect should in the past have been subject to some persecution, the main result of which

—as generally with persecution—was to strengthen rather than to exterminate it The sect take their name from the word *zikr* or mention of God, holding that the age of *zikr* has taken the place of the age of *namaz*, i.e., prayer Their services thus consist of the repetition of the name of God and some other phrases, until the whole congregation work themselves up into a state of ecstasy much like the performances of certain sects of Darvishes Ten years ago, Mr Bray remarked that there seemed no real signs of the decay of Zikrism, and from the marginal figures it would appear to be holding its own The decrease of 4,000 or so in its number can be attributed to the general decrease in the indigenous population and not to any falling away of its adherents into the regular Moslem fold Now and then indeed a Zikri wishing to marry a Sunni woman has changed his beliefs accordingly One case is on record where a Zikri twice—for this reason—became a temporary Sunni only on each occasion to revert to his old persuasion on the death of his wife When my informant last saw him, there was some talk of a third marriage and a third conversion Though now-a-days there is of course no actual persecution, the Zikri minority are by no means popular with the Sunni majority who profess to despise them and endeavour to bring pressure on them in various ways to recant So far the Zikris have stood firm chiefly—it is said—owing to influence of their women folk

72 Like Islam the Hinduism of Baluchistan is far from orthodox Mr Bray wrote —

“Proverbially elastic though the term is, Hinduism is stretched almost to breaking point in Baluchistan It is not merely that the Hinduism of the domiciled Hindu families (§ 287 seq.) is widely different from the Hinduism they see practised among the alien immigrants, there is precious little in their religion that would pass for Hinduism in more enlightened parts of India It almost looks as if the singular freedom from persecution which the old Hindu families have always enjoyed at the hands of their Musalman over-lords had given Islam greater scope to impart its subtle influence to their inward beliefs and outward practices Knowing no sacred books but the Sikh scriptures, and with priests (Brahmans though they may be) as ignorant of the *Shastras* as themselves, these benighted Hindus have allowed nearly all their rites and ceremonies to become coloured with an Islamic tinge They reverently resort to Muhammadan shrines, they invoke Muhammadan saints, in times of trouble they are glad of the help of charm mongering mullas It is not uncommon to find them observing Muhammadan fasts, or participating in the Muharam and other Muhammadan festivals They have little scruple in performing the investiture with the sacred thread at Muhammadan places of sanctity Still less scruple have they in keeping Muhammadan men-servants and maid-servants to sweep their dining floor, to fetch their water, to cleanse their eating vessels and their cooking pots Not only they themselves but their Sarsut Brahmans drink freely from water skins, they even use these waters of defilement—*horresco referens*—in their offerings to the family deity

As for sect, the old Hindu families care less than nothing At a pinch they may be able to remember that

Hinduism and Sikhism

they are supposed to belong to the orthodox *Saṁtan-dharmas* but this shred of knowledge is beyond the reach of most of them. There is accordingly little of interest in the statistics of Hindu sects that we collected."

	1911.	1901
Hindus	27,497	21,249
Indigenous	14,993	17,479
Aliens	22,517	33,870
Muslims	8,259	7,741
Kashmiri	4,612	4,902
Kashmiri	3,777	1,138
Others	8,259	7,741
Indigenous	2,709	841
Aliens	5,551	6,900

Unlike Islam, Hinduism shows an increase instead of a decrease in the decade and a very respectable increase at that. This increase however is chiefly from the alien elements which supply over 11 000 out of the variation of 14 000 odd. The alien Hindus have just as artificial a foothold in the Province as any other foreigners and are found chiefly in Quetta and other garrison towns, either as members of the garrison or of the local trading community. The indigenous Hindus show a somewhat surprising increase of about 2,500. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Sahydhari Sikhs show a decrease of some 2 600 and it is possible that at this Census these returned themselves as Hindus. Migration which has such an effect on the indigenous Muhammadan population—especially in times of famine—leaves the Hindu whether alien or indigenous, untouched. Good years or bad he stays where he is. Death rate from influenza too was less amongst the Hindus than amongst the Moslems. Of the 7 741 Sikhs enumerated in Baluchistan the bulk (6 603)—or about 85 per cent of the whole—consist of the Sahydhari Sikhs, most of whom live in the bazars and cantonments of the military stations the remaining 1 138 being made up of the Sahydhari Sikhs.

### Other Religions

73 Christianity has no adherent amongst the Indigenous population. Indeed

	1911.	1901
Christianity	3,983	6,033
Europeans	1,210	4,711
Anglo-Indians	123	224
Indian Christians	753	1,098

conversion of the tribesman is not a direct result of local missionary efforts. The Christian population has increased during the decade by about 1 600 persons the European and Anglo-Indian Communities representing an increase of 41 per cent and the Indian Christians 50 per cent. The number of the European and Anglo-Indian population fluctuates from year to year according to variation in the strength of the European regiments stationed at Quetta. The increase in the Indian Christian population is due mainly to the fact that at the time of the Census there were Indian regiments stationed at Quetta whose composition included Indian Christians. Camel and other transport Corps have also generally some Indian Christian followers.

The remaining miscellaneous religions have each a small following far too microscopic for any discussion beyond the remark that the rise in Buddhism is due to the fact that 100 soldiers have returned themselves as Buddhist in the Census. In conclusion I feel I cannot pass over in silence the phenomenon in our 1911 Census of the only individual—a truth—in the glorious minority of one—who of all the 31½ million in India alone avowed that

I had no religion. We can no longer claim this distinction at this Census. A and is pointed three who make a similar statement and perhaps there may be a handful more under the discreet heading of "Indefinite Belief." Still there won't seem to be anything to show to set this in the air of Buddhism as a religion at the marginal figure will show that in the last decade and half in the Province there have gone up by 450 per cent—though to be sure this too our statistics are not too reliable in reference to the "philosophical" and the leading of a new religion.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## XIX.—General Distribution of the Population by Religion.

DISTRICTS OR STATES	NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE									
	Muselman		Hindu		Sikh		Christian		Others	
	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	017	038	61	45	10	10 <sup>3</sup>	8	6	1	1
<b>Districts</b>	871	911	02	02	18	19	16	12	1	2
Quetta Pishin	755	836	101	101	75	10	45	30	2	5
Loralai	051	050	41	37	4	11	1	1		1
Zhob	023	068	69	19	15	10	2	2		1
Bolan	080	078	268	200	72	51	10	12	1	0
Chagai	895	974	91	27	12	2	2	1		
Sibi	074	026	51	62	11	9	1	2		1
Administered Area	807	877	70	51	16	17	2	2		2
Mari Bugt Country	912	989	5	11						
<b>States</b>	060	085	34	28		7				
Kalat	166	063	31	28		9				
Sarawan	981	982	17	16	1	2				
Jhalawan	995	994	5	6						
Kachhi	997	910	93	74		17				
Dombki Kaheri Country	866	874	134	51		72				
Makran	997	994	3	2				1		
Kharan	918	928	2	2						
Las Bela	071	070	29	29		1				

## XX.—Christians, Number and Variation.

DISTRICTS OR STATES	Actual number of Christians in		Variation per cent
	1921	1911	
1	2	3	4
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	6 693	5 085	+32
<b>Districts</b>	6 678	5,030	+33
Quetta Pishin	6 130	4 564	+35
Loralai	101	71	+42
Zhob	141	168	—16
Bolan	60	26	+165
Chagai	45	9	+400
Sibi	183	102	—5
Administered Area	183	192	—6
Mari Bugt Country			
<b>States</b>	15	55	—73
Kalat	13	51	—76
Sarawan	2	5	—60
Jhalawan			
Kachhi		6	
Dombki Kaheri Country			
Makran	11	40	—73
Kharan			
Las Bela	2	4	—50

## • XXI.—Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

DISTRICTS & SUB-DIVISIONS	NUMBERS PER THOUSAND OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBERS PER THOUSAND OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Christians	Others	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Christians	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	893	947	74	81	8	964	83	8	—	—
Districts	812	979	82	82	8	958	26	8	1	—
Quetta-Pishawar	410	387	86	111	6	948	13	2	—	—
Loralai	406	437	36	21	—	977	21	2	—	—
Taluk	618	217	131	18	—	843	47	4	1	—
Bolan	—	—	—	—	—	890	280	32	19	1
Chagai	—	—	—	—	—	803	91	12	2	—
Pala	841	257	42	18	2	832	37	9	1	—
Ad. watershed Area	841	257	42	18	2	832	41	13	1	—
Muz-Dag. Country	—	—	—	—	—	852	8	—	—	—
Station	825	106	9	—	—	908	32	—	—	—
Kalat	879	111	10	—	—	908	31	—	—	—
Karawan	279	111	20	—	—	896	4	—	—	—
Jhalawan	—	—	—	—	—	890	8	—	—	—
Kachi	—	—	—	—	—	897	23	—	—	—
Dravid. Kachhi country	—	—	—	—	—	808	131	—	—	—
Muzran	—	—	—	—	—	897	3	—	—	—
Akora	—	—	—	—	—	895	2	—	—	—
Las Bela	878	85	7	—	—	878	75	—	—	—

## CHAPTER V.

### AGE.

#### *Statistical data*

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	PRIMARY	SUBSIDIARY
General	VII	
Puberal Distribution by Place		XXII
Puberal Distribution by Locality		XXIII

#### *Regular Areas*

75 Table VII part A, gives the age statistics as taken on the regular schedule in Municipalities, military stations, railways, etc. The peculiar character of the population so enumerated has already been emphasised in the foregoing chapter. It is chiefly made up of aliens—including the local garrison—who temporarily sojourn in Baluchistan under entirely artificial conditions. The indigenous element included in the regular Census is—for the most part—also living under unnatural conditions having migrated to the Regular Areas, generally without their families (§ 95) in search of casual labour. Both classes consist mainly of men in the prime of life actually engaged in earning their livelihood and in both classes, consequently, there is a very low proportion of the very young and the very old, with a great deficiency of females. Under these abnormal circumstances it would seem hardly worth while to consider such figures from which no useful deductions can be drawn.

#### *Tribal Areas*

76 Unfortunately the peculiar conditions of Baluchistan make any attempt at a detailed consideration of Age impossible even with regard to the indigenous population. Where we have the requisite figures—as in the Regular Areas—conditions are abnormal, and where conditions are normal—as in the Tribal Areas—figures are wanting. With regard to the latter, for one thing the tribesman has little idea as to his age. A young man will say he is 12 years old, and a man of 30 will confess to anything up to 50 or more. This is a difficulty met with in Census work all over India—though not, I think, to the same degree—and might have been circumvented somehow or other. Another and much more serious difficulty lay in the sensitiveness of the tribesman with regard to his female folk. As Mr Bray wrote in 1911 —

“ Specific questions of any kind regarding individual women are questions best avoided in Baluchistan. Questions that touch on the marriage state however remotely—and questions of age touch it much more nearly in the minds of the tribesmen than in the mind of the most fastidious spinster at home—are questions that are rarely safe outside the frigid atmosphere of the courts. It is a little difficult for any one who has not actually lived on this frontier to appreciate the extreme delicacy of the subject. \* \* \* \* \*

To have bade our enumerators go forth and record the women of such tribes individual by individual on the inquisitive lines of the ordinary Census, would have been like asking them to take lighted torches into cellars full of gun powder. ” \* \* \* \* \*

Prejudices are moreover catching. Mr Bray quotes the amusing case of the Dumar Kakars who are (or were at that time) more renowned for their hospitality than their morals, in that they considered the provision of a maiden for the



night as one of their obligations towards their guest, but who nevertheless stoutly refused to submit to a catechism about their women which was held to be too searching for their neighbours. Nor has the passing of a decade materially changed tribal prejudices and susceptibilities on this subject and the same limitations as to age had to be observed in our Tribal Census, the only division made in either sex being between adults and non-adults.

Source of methods employed.

77 But if we necessarily lost much interesting details by this rough and ready division we more than gained in other ways. First—we avoided stirring up feelings amongst the tribesmen, and political considerations such as these must of course outweigh any claims based on the requirements of a Census. Second—by humouring the feelings of the indigenous population we won them over to our side, and denied them any excuse for concealment of their women or the wilful fabrication of false answers. Even supposing that a Census carried out on the ordinary searching lines had not led to actual trouble—a very large supposition indeed—information so acquired however full and spacious it might have appeared on the surface would certainly have been full of errors from top to bottom. Now the information we acquired while doubtless very scanty as compared with Indian standards, is nevertheless accurate as far as it goes—which after all is the basic desideratum of all Census work. It is far more important, for instance to have the actual number of females as they really are than to have a mass of figures alleging fanciful ages and equally fanciful marriage particulars.

Tribal super-sensitiveness.

78 It throws some light on tribal super-sensitiveness that as in 1911 even our innocuous classification into two main divisions met with some difficulty. The idea of puberty—especially in relation to their female relations—disturbed the propriety of the more modest of the tribesmen. Circumlocutions, however were employed which overcame the bashfulness of the various races concerned. Thus with regard to his women the Lathan could be asked 'Has she begun to say her prayers yet' the Lathan girl not commencing her devotions—such as they are—until after her first period of menstruation. The Baloch who blushed at any mention of puberty could be asked 'Is she above or below such and such age?' while to the fastidious Brahui, who shied at even the mention of age, was put the harmless query 'Is she big or small?'

Female Puberty

79 At what age are we to put puberty? Even in a single province like Baluchistan this varies with race sex environment and climate. Probably the most potent factor in accelerating puberty is climate and a compared with temperate Western countries, the age of puberty comes sooner in the East. Probably

Non adult in 1,000 of each sex.

	Male excess over female		
	1911	1921	Variation
Indusians	23	21	
Baluch	9	+33	1
Machilwanas	3	34	
Prakhs	17	4	9
Baluch	24	1	+10
Pathan	16	22	—
Jat	11	19	2
Lasi	34	11	+23
Brah	38	17	41
Blind	22	1	23

NOTE: 1 and figures are those of males  
and females are given in the XXXI of the end of  
the chapter

also—I speak under correction—females all over the world are more precocious in this respect than males. This is certainly the case in Baluchistan as the marginal figures show. Taking the indigenous figures in bulk there is a consistent surplus of non adult males both in 1911 and now. In 1911 there was a surplus emigration of 6,671 full grown males. When these were added to the number of indigenous males the excess of boys over girls dropped from 23 to 18. In 1921 we have similar surplus of 6,400 (55,65 and 86) and a similar calculation gives us exactly the same result—the male excess dropping to 18. But even this does not represent the real state of affairs since notwithstanding that it lies in the face of all European experience—the proposition laid down at the last Census that infant mortality in Baluchistan is higher among female than males has been confirmed by the present one (§4 and Sub-Item Table V). When however we come to compare the detail figures many and large variations state us in the face. They vary a little in the list. The total is probably accounted for by their matrimonial customs. Many married women of other classes but do not get the right in marriage at their own choice. Many a married woman therefore was not a married at birth and therefore with the married-born women give a large proportion of adult females nominally married and of course a correspondingly small proportion of non adult married girls. During

the decade the proportion of non-adult Sayyid males—for some reason or other—has gone up. What this reason is, I suppose, I ought to be able to say, but I must confess frankly that I cannot. It may be that the Sayyids are inter-marrying still more extensively with women of other classes. It is true that the proportion of indigenous females in Baluchistan has fallen in this decade, but unless this proportion contains an increased percentage of non-adults or adults our present figures are not affected, and the fact that the excess of adult males has remained the same would seem to show that no such increased percentage has occurred. As for the other figures, they are still more contradictory. Mr. Bray's conclusions on the figures of 1911 are as follows —

"Only among the erratic Hindus do the girls appear to have any difficulty in outstripping the boys in the race towards maturity. In the heats run off among the Brahuīs and the Baloch and the Pathans the girls make good their lead with curious regularity. Among the Jatt and still more among the Lāsī it looks as if the girls were beginning to flag, but this is probably an optical illusion, the truth being that Jatt and Lāsī girls have little time to increase their lead in the warmth of the plains, where the first lap in the race of life is shortened by the early arrival of puberty."

What conclusions we should draw in 1921, it is difficult to say. Baloch female precocity has gone down, while that of the Pathan and Brahuī has increased. Amongst the Jatt there has been practically no change. The Lāsī show a large increase of non-adult males. The Hindus are more erratic than ever. Under the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 72 they might be lumped with the Sikhs, when the combined figures give us +16 for 1911 and—2 for 1921, but I do not know that this throws any further light on the matter.

	The marginal figures which aim at comparing the proportion of children to adults with the survivals per father are of interest even if the conclusions they lead to are not very definite. The figures of 1921 confirm generally—in so far as survivals are concerned—those of 1911, both for the indigenous population as a whole and—unlike those of the previous paragraph—for the racial details also. In this direction there has been little variation in the decade (§ 42). With regard to the proportion of			
	Non adults in 1 000 persons			
	1911		1921	
	NON-ADULTS	SURVIVALS PER FATHER	NON-ADULTS	SURVIVALS PER FATHER
Indigenous	339	3.6	400	3.5
Pathan	402	3.1	473	3.8
Sayyid	399	3.3	424	3.7
Baloch	385	4.1	407	3.7
Brahuī	375	3.0	382	3.2
Lāsī	317	4.2	401	4.8
Miscellaneous	360	3.9	377	3.7
Jatt	357	3.9	354	2.8
Sikh	317		307	
Hindu	315	2.8	320	3.0

non-adults, the greater proportion of children in a race, the better of course the prospect for its future development. In this respect our races—with the exception of the Lāsī—keep their respective places, though—as will be seen—there have been variations during the decade. Pathan prospects seem distinctly good, Baloch fair, Brahuī medium. Many anomalies, however, present themselves. The number of Baloch non-adults has increased, but survivals has fallen. With regard to the Jatt and the Lāsī it was remarked in the 1911 Report

"Thus, if birth or rather survival statistics are any criterion at all, the Lāsī and the Jatt should be at the top of the list or near it, instead of sinking as they do, towards the bottom. The obvious explanation for their humble position on the list is not that they breed little or rear few, but that their children ripen early to maturity in the warmth of the plains they inhabit."

But now the Lāsī show an increase large in the case of non-adults, and small with regard to the survivals, while the Jatt show a decrease in both—small in the former but distinct in the latter. I feel at the end of this Chapter as Mr. Bray did in similar circumstances, and am also "far from satisfied with the lame and impotent conclusions I have been able to draw from the puberal division of the Baluchistan people." However, the figures are there and doubtless may convey to the learned statistician a good deal more than they have to me.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## XXII.—Fuberal Distribution by Race

(Tribal Indigenous only)

Race or Tribe.	Non Adults Per 1,000 Persons.	FUBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX.			
		Non Adults.		Adults.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>INDIGENOUS.</b>	400	412	387	443	612
Baloch	487	423	388	577	612
Eastern	396	411	377	588	623
Western	426	442	407	554	683
Brakhi	382	390	373	618	627
Orghat Nakhos	374	377	370	622	630
Barwan	370	378	370	622	648
Jhal van	351	400	380	646	620
M'or-Gharwan	399	390	357	601	603
Palhan	437	440	428	580	574
Kakur	432	440	427	560	571
Phai	419	422	402	557	587
Taria	412	419	426	531	564
Ladi	406	428	381	578	606
Jail	354	362	322	627	658
Sayid	424	437	428	542	612
Other Khamtan	692	410	374	580	624
Ilkha	628	326	302	663	687
Edh	507	294	328	708	672

## XXIII.—Fuberal Distribution by Locality

(Tribal Indigenous only)

Districts or Locality.	Non Adults Per 1,000 Persons.	FUBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX.			
		Non Adults.		Adults.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>BALUCHISTAN.</b>	408	412	387	525	612
Districts	422	423	409	547	591
Quetta District	431	414	411	554	594
Localities	36	412	421	554	628
Thak	41	433	429	567	572
M. J. J.	372	396	380	602	600
Chak	406	417	404	525	544
Sub	76	412	373	549	55
Administrated by M. J. J. J. J.	2	381	369	504	611
State	609	177	2	4, 3	611
State	582	794	508	608	611
Kalid	374	394	364	10	624
Barwan	36	371	31	637	612
Shikhar	37	363	363	611	57
Bar J.	375	363	31	64	679
Small Khamtan	361	378	36	78	611
Males	379	375	366	544	600
Barwan	7	411	411	552	611
Localities	618	41	600	544	600

## CHAPTER VI.

### SEX.

#### Statistical data

Subject	Tables	
	Imperial	Subsidiary
Actual Population— Variation by Age	VII	
Natural Population— Variation by Migration		VIII
Indigenous Population— General Proportion of Sex		IX
Variation by Locality		X
Variation by Place		XI
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#### The actual and indigenous population

81 The sex proportion of the population of a country is not of course the sex proportion of the population born in it. Emigration and immigration affect the proportions to a very large degree. As has been seen the population of Baluchistan presents certain peculiar features which materially affect the consideration of Census problems, and the subject of this chapter—Sex—is no exception. Take for instance the alien population which makes up about one tenth of the whole. Its purely artificial character has already been emphasized (§ 53) and need not be detailed again. Normally speaking, emigration takes more males along with it than females, and thus we should expect the proportion of females to be smaller amongst the actual than amongst the natural population, which is just what the marginal figures show. The so called 'natural' population, however, is evolved on the same lines as employed for migration (§ 54), and labours under the same unreality. Under these circumstances our best course is to follow the procedure of the 1911 Report, and deal only with the indigenous population which we have little difficulty in discriminating. In the quick-sands of Baluchistan statistics it is something to feel under our feet the firm rock of the indigenous elements.

	1911		1921		Variation
	Males	Female	Males	Female	
Actual population	1 000	790	1 000	735	—55
Natural population	1 000	833	1 000	812	—21

82 Even limiting ourselves to the indigenous population, we have to contend with some difficulties as for instance nomadism and migration. Of the two, it is the latter which affects sex proportion the most. The large nomadic emigration from Baluchistan into Sind, for example, in so much as it consists of whole families obviously does not affect the sex proportion of those left behind. But where emigration proper occurs, which takes the males and leaves the females, the normal proportion may be considerably upset. Thus the total indigenous male emigrants in excess of female appear to be some 11,675 (§ 65). But leaving these emigrants out of our calculations, for a moment, *i.e.*, deliberately reducing the number of males the

Females to 1,000 males		Proportion of females in the indigenous population
Baluchistan	735	
Baluchistan (Indigenous)	824	
England	1 068*	
India	915	
North West Frontier Province	848	
Punjab	828	
Bombay	919	
United Provinces	909	
Central Provinces	1 002	
Bengal	932	

\* This figure is from the Census of England and Wales, 1911 (In 1921 the female proportion must have gone up)

paucity of females as revealed by the marginal figures is remarkable enough, whether compared with European figures or with those of other Indian provinces, even though the excess of males over females in India generally as compared with the reverse state of affairs in Europe is a well known phenomenon. If we add in the 11 675 males mentioned above the female paucity is still further accentuated and drops to 800 for 1 000 males (§ 63).

### *Causes for female paucity*

Normal reasons for female paucity

63 What are the causes for this phenomenal female paucity? The normal causes usually adduced to account for the low proportion of females to males in the population of India are—(1) Infanticide (2) neglect of female children (3) evil effects of early marriage and premature child bearing, (4) high birth rate and primitive methods of midwifery (5) hard treatment accorded to women, specially widows, and (6) hard work done by women.

I think one may safely say that the first named of these causes as a general practice is absolutely non-existent in Baluchistan. Mr Bray was unable to find any trace of it in 1911. The only quarters where such a custom had existed in the past—but was even then acknowledged to be dead—was amongst the families of the Mar and Bugti Baloch chiefs, where it owed its existence to strict endogamy within such families. (§ 101) No traces of these practices have come to light in the decade. The practice of female infanticide is of course against the teachings of the Koran and was indeed one of the reforms which the Prophet brought about in Arabia, where—before his mission—it was fairly common. To put it on lower grounds, a female of marriageable age is a source of wealth to her family more especially in these days of high bride-price (§ 68) and why should a tribesman deliberately deprive himself of this windfall? I also doubt very much whether the second cause mentioned above has any practical effect on our female vital statistics. Boy babies are more welcome than girls, but once born the two sexes would appear to receive the same care. Causes (3) and (4) are certainly operative in Baluchistan though to what actual extent it is difficult to say. The indigenous birth rate does not appear to be particularly high as birth rates go in the East, but the conditions of tribal life certainly bear extremely hardly on expectant mothers, and the midwifery—conducted by some old women of the tribe—is of the crudest description. On the other hand by one of Nature's compensations, with the primitive tribal woman parturition is a distinctly easier process than with her civilised European sister. Moreover the tribesmen often show considerable kindness and consideration towards the future mother relieving her for in tance as far as their circumstances permit of the heavy drudgery which usually falls to her lot. With regard to the fifth and sixth causes, women in Baluchistan do not come in for any special hard treatment and a widow like a maiden, in certain cases is a possible source of wealth to her family (§ 69). The women of a tribe certainly have to work hard but this factor is bound up with that of nomadism which will be discussed later.

Sex proportion at birth.

64 By far the most outstanding cause for our female paucity is the sex proportion at birth. The marginal figures show this clearly enough. Baluchistan figures—as in the previous paragraph—whether compared with European or other Indian Statistics are easily at the bottom of the list. A Province with such a disproportion of females at birth can only expect a later day proportion of females at all ages. This is self-evident enough and the point needs no labouring. But what is much less clear is the reason of this natal sex proportion. In fact in our present state of knowledge this question is unanswered! Not only in Baluchistan but all over the world sex-determination still remains a mystery to the best brains that have devoted themselves to sexual problem. There are theories innumerable but so far they remain only theories. It may be that the heart of it will be found amongst the races in Baluchistan plays its part. Even in this fantastic age Western women prefer

Abortion and birth control—especially here from the Province. With regard to the former some writers have said that it is being practised extensively amongst the poorer sections of Malabar and Assam, but on grounds at the present it is only said but not proved.

The last women with a high of previous extraction—was in said to be the province of Malabar and Assam.

to bear sons to daughters and a son and heir is the natural desire of most Western† husbands. But this is merely a mild preference compared to the similar feeling in Baluchistan. As Mr Bray says —

To leave a son behind is the lifelong prayer of every man in the country. To have no children at all is of all calamities the most calamitous. But hardly less pitiable is the plight of the man who has nothing but daughters, for a daughter (as the shrewd proverb puts it) is little better than a gift to your neighbour after all. I cannot but feel that the intensity of the desire for male issue and the universality of the belief in the inherent inferiority of the female sex are factors not to be overlooked in any discussion of sex proportion in Baluchistan.

To anyone inclined to reject this theory as far fetched I would commend a consideration of the following. For a considerable period there has been another theory—held popularly—that when, after war or famine, men are wanted to fill up the gaps, the male birth proportion goes up. This theory has now been generally accepted by the learned as correct—though the connecting link between supply and demand still remains obscure. Of the two above theories I find the latter more wonderful and—if there had not been considerable evidence in its favour—the less credible. I am afraid I have no theory of my own to offer on the subject but one of Mr Bray's is worth quoting. Briefly it is as follows.—Taking the birth statistics of Western Europe as a whole while more males are born than females, the proportion of still births among the latter is considerably lower than that amongst the former, the explanation lying in the larger body or rather head of the male which makes its birth more difficult. Hence Galton's saying that the physical proportions of a race are largely dependent on the size of the female pelvis. Now whether the female pelvis in Baluchistan is unusually large or the infant's head unusually small we do not know, but we do know that here indigenous parturition is distinctly easier and less dangerous than in Europe. Therefore still births should be rare, and therefore the birth proportion of males to females should go up. Mr Bray sums up the argument as follows.—That the sex proportion of a race is largely dependent on the ease of parturition. This theory *prima facie* is convincing, but I must leave to others—better equipped for dealing with such matters than myself—the task of passing final judgment upon it.

85 Mr Bray was of opinion that one of the causes of paucity of females in the Province was the nomadism which plays so large a part in the lives of the indigenous population, that nomadism in fact on the whole bore harder on the females than on the

	Nomad		Semi nomad		Settled	
	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921
Pathan	828	788	802	830	878	851
Baluch	818	783	830	790	864	850
Brahui	798	809	815	805	831	816

males. Certainly the figures for 1911 support this view very strongly, as on the whole do those of 1921. Amongst our three indigenous races the regular rise of the female proportion through nomadism and semi-nomadism to settled is indeed remarkable, as a glance at the marginal statement will show. The drop in the female proportion in each race in 1921 as compared with 1911 (the only exception being the Brahui nomad) has of course been caused by the total decrease of females throughout the Province (§ 82).

86 The birth proportion of females is, as we have seen, 795 per 1,000 males, but the total female proportion among indigenous population is 824. How has this come about? It is of course a well known fact that while all the world over more males are born than females, high infant mortality soon equalizes the proportion of the two sexes. If we take the Western European figures in 1911, for instance, we find that a female proportion of 948 at birth becomes 1,038 in the living population. On the same basis our 795 would become 870. Disregarding, however, this easy solution of the difficulty, we find a more local one in emigration. Nomadism—taking whole families with it—may have an effect on sex proportion, but at any rate this effect is of indirect nature. Emigration, on the other hand, has naturally a very direct and appreciable effect on sex proportion as it removes a greater proportion of males, and this is exactly what emigration does do in

† Everywhere of course more males are born than females. Perhaps this world wide desire for sons rather than daughters is one of the causes?

Baluchistan. The surplus male emigrants are roughly 4,470 (3.03). If these are added to the total population, the female proportion drops to 810 against a similar calculation in 1911 of 832.

### Variation

General variation in the decade.

87 Not only is there a paucity of females in Baluchistan but this paucity

Indigenous females per 1,000 males.

	1911	1921	Variation.
Baluchistan	843	814	-29
Districts	836	803	-33
States	852	81	-19

has increased in the last decade as the marginal figures show there being a drop of no less than 21 per 1,000. It is difficult to assign any specific cause for this. One of the chief causes for female paucity in general, as we have seen, was the sex proportion at birth, but

when it comes to variation, this only provides 4 out of the decrease of 21 (*vide next para.*). No proportional figures are available for deaths due to Influenza amongst males and females, but it is generally conceded that such epidemics select adversely against the latter. We can only suppose also that the other causes already mentioned have been functioning with increased vigour. That there was nothing inherently improbable in such a decrease is indicated by the fact that such a movement is not confined to Baluchistan alone. The Indian Census of 1911 for instance revealed the fact that—taking India as a whole—since 1901 there had been a decrease in the proportion of females and possibly this general decrease has continued in the present decade. With regard to the curious variation between Districts and States it will be noticed that a variation of similar character existed in 1911 when the States—as now—held a larger proportion of females. This is doubtless due to the presence of the alien population in the Districts, who have a small proportion of females amongst them. Alien males, for instance in the Province number 63,106 and their females only 13,827.

Variation in sex proportion.

88. The sex proportion at birth has gone down slightly during the decade

Sex proportion at birth.  
Females to 1,000 males.

	1911	1921	Variation.
Baluchistan	793	793	-4
Western Baloch	802	802	-60
Erachi	818	828	+10
Pathan	797	793	-4
Eastern Baloch	787	784	-3

the decrease is not large but at any rate goes to confirm the female paucity at last Census. The relative positions of the various races are confirmed by the 1921 figures, though there has been a large variation during the decade—too large perhaps altogether to inspire confidence. *Grand total* we seem to be driven to the conclusion that locality

(Subsidiary Table V) has more effect on sex proportion than race which conclusion is logical enough considering the very mixed nature of our races. There is for instance a wide difference between the Western and Eastern Baloch. In the two Pathan districts of Zhob and Loralai in 1911 the latter's proportion exceeded that of the former by almost a hundred.

Local variation.

89 With regard to the 1911 figures Mr Bray remarks that it was almost

Local variation of females to 1,000 males.

	1911	1921	Variation.
Makran	15	964	-14
Las Bela	46	841	+1
Aharan	30		31
Quetta—Kohat	20	1	32
Loralai	601	34	-6
Quetta F. W.	203	34	17
Kashli	20	1	37
Zhob	24	793	-7
K. B. (Administrative)			
"    "	27	77	-45
"    "	221	793	37
Chagai	20	80	1
M. P. F. W.	203	784	-1
State of	202	1	-7

impossible to come to any definite conclusion their order defying any attempt at concrete generalisations. A glance at the top of the marginal statement would seem to indicate that the more backward and arid an area, the higher proportion of females while an increase of the population indicates the exact opposite. The Kashli is probably the least characteristic of all Baluchistan areas but its sex proportion is nevertheless the highest. It is again a low lying plain yet its sex proportion is peculiar.

similar to that of the mountainous divisions of Quetta, Loralai and Makran. There is between the districts of the highland and adjacent district of Zhob and Loralai. Zhob and Loralai have a high and Chagai are white and fairly similar in physical features and climate yet present great difference in sex proportion.

And so on. The only inference that could be drawn, was that for some mysterious reason, conditions were generally more favourable to female birth or life—or both—in the North-East than in the South-West. Nor do our present figures advance the discussion much further. Speaking generally, with one or two exceptions such as Jhalawan and Chagai, the localities preserve their respective positions and to this extent confirm the above inference. The variations are, however, numerous and have this in common, that except for Las Bela, they all show a natural decrease—natural since the female proportion of the whole Province has declined (§ 82).

90 Here again we have somewhat bewildering variations though the various races maintain their relative places. Racial variation  
General review

	Females per 1,000 males		Variation
	1911	1921	
Sayyid	935	918	—17
Miscellaneous	933	921	—12
Lasi	870	877	+7
Pathan	841	815	—26
Baloch	840	814	—26
Jatt	837	801	—36
Brahui	802	796	—6
Sikh	948	578	—370
Hindu	845	809	—36

The Sayyids as in 1911 are first, but then their female proportion is artificially raised by their matrimonial customs (§ 79). The position occupied by the Miscellaneous is due to the presence amongst them of the tribal followers who make up about one-fourth of that number, and whose female proportion is large. The Lasi stand high on the list with a figure approximating roughly to that of their country—Las Bela. The Pathan and Baloch occupy the same relative position to each other as 10 years ago—the former confirming the average locality figure for Zhob and Loralai combined, the two Pathan districts *par excellence*. Similarly the Baloch sex-proportion is the same as that for the average of the typically Baloch areas of Sibi, Mari-Bugti country, the Kachhi and Makran. We do not get a similar confirmation from the Jatt—taking as his habitat Sibi, the Kachhi and Dombki-Kaheri country, the sex proportion of these localities working out at 812, but the Jatt areas coincide so largely with those of other races that conformity was hardly to be expected. The same remark applies to the Brahui, even limiting his natural home to Sarawan and Jhalawan which gives us 807. Taking them as a whole, however, the racial sex proportions confirm in a general way those of locality. The constant minus variation between 1911 and 1921 is due of course to the general drop in the female proportion (§ 82)—the Lasi alone showing an increase.

91 Births and deaths are not recorded in any part of the Province except in the Quetta town, the population of which Brahui, Baloch  
and Pathan

	Females per 1,000 males		Variation
	1911	1921	
Brahuis	802	796	—6
Nucleus	812	842	+30
Sarawan	809	768	—41
Jhalawan	797	808	+11
Miscellaneous	797	667	—130

and during the Census operations (1920-21) the Census Agency obtained information on the number of births and deaths in certain selected families during the twelve months preceding the enumeration. These figures, rough as they are, go to show that among many of the indigenous tribes the birth rate of females is comparatively small and their death rate comparatively high. This accounts for the large decrease in the proportion of females to males amongst the Sarawan Brahuis. Owing to the prevalence of famine some of the Brahui tribes who are held to be of somewhat inferior social status disposed of their marriageable girls to outsiders at a nominal bride-price which reduced the proportion of females to males still further, while the higher classes were not so seriously affected. There is also a large Jhalawan migration to Sind. During the period covered by this Census the Jhalawans to a considerable extent left their families behind them owing to want of transport caused by drought. This therefore is an additional cause for the female rise amongst the Nucleus in general—largely composed of Jhalawan elements—and for the rise amongst the Jhalawan themselves.

The decrease in proportion of Baloch females to males is chiefly due to high rate of death among the females during the prevalence of Influenza and to some



other minor causes. The principal tribes included in the Eastern Baluch are — Bugti, Dombki, Khetran, Magas, Mari and Rind among whom the death rate per thousand of males was 294 while among the females it was 330. Western Baluch comprise among others Dashti, Gichki, Kaudai, Rais, Rakhshani, Rind, Sangur and Sanjrani. Here again the deaths of males per thousand were 313 against 403 amongst the females.

Amongst the Pathans also the deficit in the proportion of the females is

	All Pathans.		K. Ls.		T. n.		P. n.	
	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901
Baluchistan	811	818	819	781	843	879	811	810
Loralai	840	877	820	781	804	817	840	811
Quetta	811	840	823	790	850	847	811	810
Zabul	77	840	81	781	809	817	811	810
N. L.	811	811	790	781	809	817	811	810

mar, Sanzar Khel, Sargam, Santia and Targham, which gave 425 deaths among males and 507 amongst the females per thousand.

The principal Tarin tribes included in the estimate are — Achakzai, Spin Tarin and Tor Tarin. Here the deaths among 1,000 males are 460 against 537 amongst the females. Among other and numerically speaking less important tribes are Hazai, Luni, and Shirani, their death rates being males 461 females 525. The principal Pani tribes are — Main branch (Sili: Pani) East Mando Khel Musa Khel and Zarkun among whom the proportion of births of females was 72% while the proportion of death of females was 873 per thousand males. This accounts for the decrease amongst females.

Variation by age

92. One of the outstanding facts of European vital statistics is the superior

Birth Statistics. Females per 1,000 males.

	A. Birth.		Average Female Is.	
	1911	1901	1911	1901
Baluchistan	295	325	313	330
Western Baluch	312	340	313	330
Eastern Baluch	313	340	313	330
Pathans	307	340	313	330
Western Pathans	307	340	313	330

These figures were collected by the Census Commission from various selected families. They are of course not as accurate as the figures for the European countries.

The result is an exact reversal of European experience. Far from the female showing a greater tenacity of life she would appear to show less. Such a conclusion even comes out in 1911 and our present figures confirm this conclusion. Both in the Province as a whole and in very individual centres only the proportion of females amongst survivors less than that at birth but — with the exception of Brahui — this proportion is less than it was 10 years ago. The female of Baluchistan is not increasing her tenacity on life but it all appearance being it. The very same European statisticians would be inclined to attribute this anomaly to an artificial interference with the ways of Nature such as a female infant mortality or better neglect of female children.

But neither of these causes are really operative in Baluchistan (p. 63). The only apparently plausible cause is an admixture — inasmuch as the female is a child apparently less male than male — a child apparently less male than male. A child apparently less male than male.

confirm those of 1911 In every case the proportion of females amongst adults as

Census Statistics. Females per 1,000 males

(Tribal Indigenous)

	Non adults		Adults	
	1911	1921	1911	1921
Baluchistan	792	787	819	873
Western Baloch	801	795	916	919
Brahui	718	774	837	835
Pathan	796	812	873	861
Eastern Baloch	780	728	853	841

compared with non-adults has gone up This indicates that after puberty female proportion rises Two facts have to be considered, however, first that the dividing line of puberty is uncertain and that girls cross it sooner than boys (§ 79), and second that it is amongst the adult males that emigration has

most effect (§ 65) If we

add in the surplus male emigrants to the number of 6,470 the female proportion in Baluchistan would run from 795 at birth and 787 amongst non-adults to 848 amongst adults

### Summary

93 Owing to the peculiar nature of local conditions our analysis of sex statistics has to be confined to the indigenous population The most remarkable feature revealed by this analysis is the paucity of females in the Province, the chief cause for this paucity being the extraordinarily low female proportion at birth The reason for this low female birth rate is obscure, but a possible explanation is Mr Bray's theory —That the sex proportion of a race depends on the ease of parturition A secondary cause for our female paucity is the effect of nomadism which—on the whole—would seem to bear harder on women than men Emigration, which removes a greater proportion of males, naturally has a great effect on sex proportion, and reduces the balance somewhat in favour of the females But to get the real sex proportion of the Province we must retrieve these emigrants and add their numbers to the total population when of course the female proportion drops still further As well as there being a paucity of females in the Province, this paucity has actually increased in the last decade The female proportion at birth has also slightly decreased Local variations are so heterogeneous that no useful conclusions can be drawn except perhaps the very general one that for some reason or another conditions are more favourable to female life or birth—or both—in the North East than in the South West Racial variations are equally bewildering, though the various races maintain the relative places When we turn to variation by age, we find that not only has the paucity of females in the Province increased but that the female—contrary to all European experience—shows a less tenacity of life than the male as she goes older For this phenomenon the only assignable cause is the one already given above—nomadism

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## XIII.—General proportion of the sexes by Districts and States.

District or Districts	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES ACTUALLY POPULATED IN		1911.		1901.
	1921.		Tribal	Regular.	Tribal and Regular
	Tribal	Regular			
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>PALUCHISTAN</b>	828	829	850	879	820
Districts	830	829	818	880	761
Quetta-Pishan	860	860	860	823	863
Levalai	811	121	820	166	791
Khoh	878	1	840	103	100
Bahau	734	161	876	232	203
Chagat	845	114	831	201	900
Gilgit	795	257	678	266	760
Administrated Area	817	57	842	266	779
North-West Frontier	753	—	802	—	722
States	811	217	851	808	807
Kelat	815	221	817	210	199
Bahawalpur	713	193	819	355	102
Thalwara	823	—	800	—	827
Kashmir	815	—	815	600	850
North-West Frontier	810	—	845	—	816
Mohar	803	19	819	176	—
Kashmir	831	—	869	—	—
Las Peta	679	—	875	—	830

## XXV.—Sex Variation by Locality.

(Indigenous only)

Locality	Number of births recorded.	VITAL STATISTICS		CENSUS STATISTICS		
		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AMONG		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES		
		Births	Survivals	Non adults	Adults	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	20,297	795	771	787	873	824
Districts	9,102	781	745	787	867	803
Quetta Pishin	1,344	799	750	812	925	830
Loralai	3,461	817	852	828	864	836
Zhob	887	774	742	809	825	795
Bolan	40	1,857	1,571	659	844	332
Chagai	260	1,167	742	826	899	805
Sibi	2,340	733	601	723	846	778
Mari Bugti Country	830	637	624	682	811	756
States	11,135	806	791	788	877	842
Kalat	8,557	804	788	780	872	836
Sarawan	1,251	790	743	760	806	789
Jhalawan	2,629	831	889	772	859	825
Kachhi	1,948	769	728	742	859	818
Dombki—Kaheri Country	1,404	782	748	800	865	841
Makran	919	823	770	829	962	904
Kharan	406	888	882	780	884	838
Las Bela	2,578	813	801	841	10	881

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 to 6 are for 'Tribal areas' only, i.e., areas in which Special Tribal Schedule was used while those in column 7 are for the indigenous population enumerated on the Special as well as the Standard Schedule.

## XXVI.—Sex Variation by Race

(Indigenous only)

Race	Numbered births recorded.	VITAL STATISTICS		CENSUS STATISTICS		
		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AMONG		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
		Births.	Survivals.	Non-adults.	Adults.	All.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baloch	9,622	778	743	751	808	819
Eastern	4,807	754	722	728	811	789
Western	1,023	812	782	785	919	841
Brakel	4,411	828	828	771	835	798
Original Natives	50	810	625	835	841	813
Bataha	1,117	622	731	738	618	789
Jhalawan	2,654	615	641	771	849	805
Mia Masoom	41	922	633	791	849	667
Fathia	4,331	783	735	815	861	818
Akhaz	2,423	777	779	787	843	783
Fani	787	721	744	740	874	846
Tara	679	774	619	878	943	807
Other	43	607	651	653	80	877
Lari	1,360	787	777	808	829	827
Jail	1,731	818	733	785	838	801
Sayid	840	846	825	891	1,060	918
Mirzapasars	918	785	783	850	858	821
Hind	293	871	857	745	834	797
Hind	704	874	607	751	671	849
Nabi	—	—	—	651	324	375

NOTE.—The figures in columns 3 to 8 are for Tribal areas only (i.e., areas in which Special Tribal Schedules were used). In those areas for which Special Schedules were not used, the figures are for the whole population as recorded on the Special as well as the Standard Schedules.

## XXVII.—Sex Variation by Nomadism.

(Tribal Census only)

Race and Tribe	PERCENT OF POPULATION THAT IS			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
	Nomad.	Semi-nomad.	Settled.	Nomad.	Semi-nomad.	Settled.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baloch	34	19	46	783	790	858
Baloch, Eastern	42	6	52	757	877	78
(Baloch, Western)	29	19	51	873	840	866
Brakel	28	19	53	808	845	816
Original Natives	54	12	34	45	873	84
Bataha	28	21	51	777	721	809
Jhalawan	42	16	42	846	971	1
Mirzapasars	1	47	52	1,018	754	44
Fathia	8	20	72	777	838	831
Akhaz	1	44	55	777	1	874
Fani	1	31	65	77	71	87
Tara	1	14	85	87	849	804
Others	4	82	14	877	671	1

## CHAPTER VII

### MARRIAGE.

#### Statistical data

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	Imperial	Subsidiary
Marriage in General	VII	
Marriage in the Indigenous Population		XXVIII
Distribution by Civil condition of 1 000 of each sex, etc		XXIX

94 It will already have been seen that owing to the special conditions prevailing in this Province while our statistics are fairly adequate on some subjects—such as Migration and Sex, on others—such as Age—they are perforce very far from being complete. The subject of the present chapter is one of the latter class. As Mr Bray remarked,

“There is some irony in prefacing this chapter with an imposing list of statistical data, for if statistics were the only data for a discussion of marriage in Baluchistan, the chapter would never have been written at all. Not only are there no statistics for the tribal areas, the bulk of the statistics for the regular areas are concerned with aliens and can be of little interest to any body.”

In default of marriage statistics Mr Bray was able to turn to the interesting subject of marriage customs. In the present Census, however, as already noted, descriptive matter is ruled out, and in any case the said customs having once been fully dealt with need no further description.

95 But what of the indigenous population in the Regular Areas, about whom statistical information on the standard schedule was collected? Cannot we base our discussion on them? Their number is not large, though it has increased greatly since 1911 (§ 75), but might they not afford us a picture in miniature of matrimony in the Province? They certainly would if they were typical representatives of Baluchistan, but unfortunately they are not (§51). The undue preponderance of able bodied men, for instance in comparison with females and children (Subsidary Table XXVIII) is so large that the picture they represent is the very reverse of a true one, and any conclusions drawn from it would be equally fallacious. We can, it is true, adjust the number of females by raising them to their proper proportion of 824 to 1,000 males (§82), and deal similarly with the children by raising them up to 412 among 1,000 males and to 319 among 824 females

	Indigenous population per 1,000 males					
	1911			1921		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1,000 males	670	296	34	679	298	43
Non adult	385	6		404	8	
Adult	285	290	34	255	290	43
1911—845 Females (1921—824)	319	422	164	316	405	103
Non adult	289	20	60	298	21	
Adult	30	402	104	18	384	103

XXVIII) is so large that the picture they represent is the very reverse of a true one, and any conclusions drawn from it would be equally fallacious. We can, it is true, adjust the number of females by raising them to their proper proportion of 824 to 1,000 males (§82), and deal similarly with the children by raising them up to 412 among 1,000 males and to 319 among 824 females

The result—compared with a similar adjustment in 1911—is given in the margin. It is doubtful *however* whether such figures are of much practical value. To begin with the proportion of females in 1921 is 824 and not 845 which of course renders any comparison quite artificial. In 1911 the figures for the Civil condition of Brahmans enumerated in Sind were available and a comparison showed that for every 1 000 Brahui males there were 300 Brahui spinsters in Baluchistan, and 217 in Sind. As the indigenous population in the Regular Areas of Baluchistan in all probability contains a large proportion of bachelors (vide Subsidiary Table XXVIII) this comparison might be taken as a rough and somewhat surprising confirmation of the marginal adjustment. On the other hand 1 000 Brahui males in Baluchistan were supposed to contain no less than 680 bachelors amongst them or 111 more than their corresponding proportion in Sind which was obviously incorrect. At this Census the figures for Civil condition of Sind Brahmans are not available (§43) so no such comparison can be made but under the circumstances it is doubtful if we have lost—in connection with Marriage—any useful information by the omission.

Universality of marriage

66. Universality of marriage is one of the chief social points in which the East generally India included of course differs from the West and there is no doubt that in this respect the East follows a natural and the West an unnatural path. It is only the artificial economic and social conditions of Western countries which

have exercised an unnatural restraint on the much more natural feeling that marriage is ineluctable and inevitable. We have no figures from which we can prove universality of marriage in Baluchistan but all local experience points to the fact that the marriage rate is very high. In the chapter on SEX, for instance the intense desire for children—especially for male issue—was emphasized (§81). It is a rule to which there can be few if any exceptions, that the more primitive a people the more universal is marriage—of some kind or another and the indigenous people of Baluchistan are certainly comparatively primitive. They are moreover enjoined by their religion, and forced by local public opinion to marry while—since the woman is the household drudge—a man's comfort largely depends on his taking to himself a wife. (A bachelor is generally looked on with some pity while an unmarried woman of marriageable age is a source of shame both to herself and to her family.) Without any figures to guide us, therefore we may safely say that the marriage percentage of the indigenous population is at least as high in Baluchistan as in any other Indian province—probably higher than some

### *Factors affecting marriage*

Polygyny and scarcity of women.

67. Notwithstanding that the marriage rate is high in the Province there are certain factors which—on the surface at any rate—should tend to lower it. The most obvious is the paucity of females (§82). There are only 824 females to every 1 000 males yet not only is the marriage rate high but we find also the practice of polygyny. How is it that polygyny and a paucity of females can exist side by side? To begin with while polygyny is in theory open to all—up to the Islamic limit of four in practice it is confined to the comparative few who can afford it as for instance those who marry their deceased brother's wives (§89). Apart too from the question of expense it is doubtful if the average Pathan, Baluch or Brahui, provided that his first wife presents him with male issue has any desire to take a second. Another point is that while the number of bachelors and spinsters is very small the number of the former is greater than that of the latter. The third consideration is the most important and is as follows. Women marry at a much earlier age than men—girls generally soon after the age of puberty is reached, but men not until some years later (§70). Well-to-do remarriage is the universal custom and a woman after her first husband has died or divorced her marries a second or third but the man is often content with one wife. These factors if they do not altogether balance the disparity between the two sexes at any rate correct it in part.

Bride-price

68. A factor which considerably affects local marriage is the custom of bride-price or *bride-money*—or his father—having to pay a stiff price for his bride. It is not so much a matter of consideration as the custom in any of the other parts of the world but it is still a marriage bar in exchange but it is not all that it has only been a weak point in comparatively recent times. One reason for its present existence is that it is still a custom in the present law of a high and demand. It

suppose it is generally true that subject to modification by local religious beliefs and social and racial ideas—where women are largely in the minority they have to be bought as wives, and where largely in excess have to be given dowries to enhance their desirability. The former is certainly the case in Baluchistan, and every girl is a source of wealth to her family, the exact amount varying with her looks, her social position and her youth. Rates in the marriage market—like in everything else—have gone up in Baluchistan since pre-war days. The record bride-price so far is, I believe, Rs 14,000, and though of course the usual price is very far below this, it is still high enough in every class and race to render marriage a matter of some difficulty for the average young man. It thus has a natural tendency to raise the age of marriage, since the man has to wait until he or his family has put by enough capital to purchase a wife, and the girl—specially if she is of a good family—is kept waiting by her relations until a suitor of sufficient wealth materializes.

99 Though the purchase of the bride is widespread in the country, it does not hold the field altogether to itself. The older custom of exchange is still in being—either wholly or in part. Where for instance, like can be changed for like—a mutual exchange of maidens between families in order to provide for their respective sons—the transaction is an exchange pure and simple. But where this is not so, where for instance one is a maiden and the other a widow, compensation has to be paid as a make-weight. Another exception to bride-price is the custom whereby—in many tribes—the widow is considered the free perquisite of the deceased husband's brother and remarriage in such cases is probably the most fruitful cause of polygyny in the country. Exceptions to bride-price

100 We are inclined to condemn off-hand, any customs which do not fit in with our Western ideas and that of bride-price—with its suggestion of the offering of a daughter to highest bidder—is not an attractive one. At the same time there is something to be said in its favour. In some cases the temptation of bride-price is too much for the practisers of strict endogamy (§101), and this opens up a larger scope for marriage to the girls of certain exclusive families. Much more important still it is a distinct deterrent against female infanticide (§83) and tends to insure the careful nurture of the child from infancy to maidenhood. It also acts to some degree as a check on whole sale polygyny. Defence of bride-price

101 Among certain families of the big chiefs endogamy is strictly practised—a daughter of the Bugti ruling family, for instance, is never allowed to marry out of it and is fated to become one of the several wives of a near relation or pass her days unmarried. As has been noted, however, bride-price is tending to break down even the strictest tribal endogamy and elsewhere there are no particular hard and fast rules on the subject, though endogamous ideas are at the back of many of the tribal feelings on the subject of marriage. Thus cousin marriage is much in favour specially amongst the Brahuīs and Baloch, and where the ages of the cousins are mutually suitable such unions are almost compulsory. Should the father or the uncle of the girl refuse to give her in marriage, he is pestered with deputations first from near relations and then from Sayyids and holy-men until he consents. Should he still refuse, an inter-family feud is not unlikely. Amongst the Pathans, girls are supposed to marry within their parental tribe. The right of the deceased husband's brother for the hand of his widow (§99) is also presumably a species of endogamy. A wider form of the same feeling is attached to race, a Baloch girl should marry a Baloch, a Pathan girl a Pathan, and a Brahui girl a Brahui. Endogamy

102 It has already been pointed out (§79) that women marry at an earlier age than the men. Usually in fact a girl is betrothed before puberty—sometimes indeed she is contracted away before birth. Amongst Pathans indeed the ceremonies of betrothal and marriage are so intermingled that it is difficult sometimes to know whether a girl is a veritable wife or only a betrothed maiden. Nevertheless though early betrothals are the fashion, the marriage is not consummated, nor does the girl actually go and live in her husband's house until she is well passed puberty. Avoiding exceptional cases at either end, the high-born families who have a tendency towards child marriage, and the very poor who may take years to gather the bride-price, the average marriage age for a girl is a year or so after puberty, and for a man about 6 or 7 years later, say 16 and 22 respectively. Age of betrothal and marriage.





## XXIX.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age periods.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE	MALES			FEMALES		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ALL—RELIGIONS</b>						
0—5	1,000			1,000	5	
5—10	995	5		984	16	
10—15	954	45	1	786	212	2
15—20	783	200	11	141	845	14
20—40	429	520	51	41	915	44
40—60	95	765	140	19	641	340
60 and over	74	630	296	6	205	699
<b>MUSALMANS</b>						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	996	4		991	9	
10—15	969	31		759	211	
15—20	825	167	9	153	833	14
20—40	448	502	50	40	909	42
40—60	113	750	131	28	656	316
60 and over	81	653	266	12	294	695
<b>HINDUS</b>						
0—5	1,000			999	1	
5—10	993	7		974	26	
10—15	970	59	2	777	218	5
15—20	714	269	17	80	905	15
20—40	335	604	61	11	932	57
40—60	65	771	164	4	582	414
60 and over	66	568	306		271	729
<b>SIKHS</b>						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	1,000			984	16	
10—15	925	75		844	156	
15—20	754	242	4	106	886	8
20—40	402	543	55	2	973	25
40—60	89	702	119		762	218
60 and over	62	679	259		167	833
<b>CHRISTIANS</b>						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	1,000			1,000		
10—15	963	28	9	954	46	
15—20	928	67	5	540	444	10
20—40	765	223	12	150	834	16
40—60	111	786	103	57	733	210
60 and over	74	759	167		519	481
<b>OTHERS</b>						
0—5	1,000			1,000		
5—10	1,000			1,000		
10—15	1,000			875	125	
15—20	870	130		857	143	
20—40	615	385		74	880	37
40—60	133	800	67		923	77
60 and over		800	200		500	500

# CHAPTER VIII

## LITERACY

Statistical data

SEXES	T. Males		
	Imperial	Provincial	Subsidiary
Literacy by Religion and Age	VIII	.....	.....
Education by selected Tribes and Castes	IX	.....	XXXX
Education among Mussulmans	.....	.....	XXXX
Education by Local Language	.....	II	XXXX
Number of Literates and Pupils	.....	.....	XXXX

103. The educational test laid down for Baluchistan was the standard one for India—ability to read a letter and write a reply. Statements in this respect—especially in the case of women—had to be taken more or less on trust. A curious anomaly according to Western ideas is the man who can read but not write. Yet such individuals are by no means rare in Baluchistan where the first—and generally the last aim—of indigenous education is the reading of the Koran. Thus many a boy can read Arabic but not his mother tongue—and cannot write a word in any language whatsoever. It was hardly practicable for our enumerators to con-

Literates per mile

	1911		1901		Variation	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	31	7	41	2	+12	+1
Literates in Baluch	7	1	11	1	+4	0

title themselves their own examination board and doubtless not a few such semi-literates were returned as literates. On the other hand probably a few *Mulkis*—used in this connection by the tribal men for literates—were overlooked in the indigenous population amongst whom literacy is not regarded as particularly important or even admirable. The standard of literacy amongst males and females is gone up—this was only to be expected as the number of schools and their pupils has much increased in the decade from 18 and 3,961 respectively in 1911 to 225 and 7,073 in 1901 (vide subsidiary Table XXVII).

104. At the same time the marginal statement attached to the preceding paragraph is quite misleading, since it includes not only the entirely artificial alien immigrant (s) but also the old Hindu families (§ 138).

Amongst both the classes the standard of literacy is far higher than that amongst the indigenous population and to get any real idea of literacy in Baluchistan we must confine our attention to the latter elements only. Amongst a tribal people such as comprises the indigenous population of Baluchistan we cannot of course expect a high standard of literacy and this standard is still low though it has risen appreciably since 1901. On the other hand as might be expected still head the list. Taking them as a whole they are the best educated and most intelligent of our indigenous Muhammadan tribes (being more so than any other tribe in the amount of their literacy). There has thus been well placed for all advantages of the extra facilities for literacy which have been created in

Literates per 10,000.

	1911	1901	Variation
Indigenous Male	41	61	20
Female	5	6	1
Males	4	27	23
Female	1	2	1
Male	6	1	5
Female	2	3	1
Male	1	2	1
Female	3	4	1
Total	22	4	18

the Province during the decade. The Last still continue to keep second place, this is presumably partly due to their more settled conditions and contact with the outside world. New schools too have been opened in Las Bela during the decade. The Jatt live under much the same conditions as the Last but have been ousted from the position of third on the list by the Pathans. This would seem to be due to the latter's greater religious enthusiasm and also to the establishment of new schools in the Pathan areas—Quetta-Pishin, Loralai and Zhob. The Brahmans have been replaced at the bottom of the list by the Miscellaneous and the Baloch have fallen below the Brahmans. All classes—except the Miscellaneous who are too heterogeneous a lot to merit discussion—show an increase in literacy. Literacy amongst indigenous females is practically non-existent, there being only 37 such in the whole of the Province.

105 The local attitude towards education is naturally of importance on the principle that you can take a horse to the water but you cannot make him drink. You can provide all manner of facilities for the education of a people but if they will not use them there is an end of the matter. It cannot be said that the local attitude towards education is that of enthusiasm. The Pathan—of our three races—is most favourably (or least unfavourably) inclined towards education. This attitude—it is interesting to note—is directly based on his greater religious zeal and respect for his Mulla, in whose hands all the indigenous education lies. With the Pathans, therefore, a grounding in the Koran amongst their boys is an object to be aimed at by the pious and the well to do, by the former with the idea of turning their sons into Mullas and by the latter as—in consequence of the Islamic revival in the Province (870)—some religious knowledge is now considered correct in those of superior station. This revival has also affected Brahmans and Baloch but by nature they are less zealous than the Pathans and have less respect for their Mullas. The latter term in Baluchistan is already pointed out—is synonymous with 'literate,' and amongst the Brahman and Baloch has often the further significance of book-worm—something in the nature of a term of reproach. Under these circumstances it is only natural to find that religion amongst these two races should not conduce to the same degree as amongst the Pathans to educational progress, but apart from any special feelings as to education amongst this race or, that there is a general prejudice against education amongst all our tribesmen. As Mr Bray pointed out—

"Education is instinctively regarded as a mysterious insidious enemy of ancient custom and ancient custom is dearer to the tribesmen than any thing else, it is more revered than religion itself."

Doubtless during the decade this feeling has somewhat decreased with a general spread of literacy but it is still strong, and cannot be neglected—for instance—by any young chief who has an inclination to be better educated than his forefathers. He must tactfully avoid giving any ground for the accusation which will probably be brought against him that he is adopting new fangled ways and neglecting the old customs of his clan. So long as this feeling holds ground with the tribesmen, the most we can expect is a very gradual advance in education amongst them. Again—and most important—from the severely practical point of view the tribesman can well ask "Of what use is your education to me?" His is indeed a simple way of life which can very well be lived without even the most rudimentary book learning. There is inducement enough towards education for the boy of good family who can thereby obtain a post under the Local Administration when he grows up, but the average tribesman is quite content to remain where he is. All things considered, the spread of education amongst the indigenous population can only be very slow. Personally I am surprised that it has been as rapid as it has.

106 What may be termed indigenous education is confined to instruction by the Mulla—generally in the village mosque. The instruction is of the most elementary kind, and is confined to reading only—no attempt at writing being generally made. First comes the study of some rudimentary Arabic grammar, combined perhaps with the elements of Persian, and then the perusal of the Koran, until the pupil can read the whole of it through when his education is considered finished. Unless indeed the boy is destined for the priesthood when he will become a *Talib-ul-Ilm*, and will continue to study various religious works, sometimes wandering about—like the Continental student of middle ages—from Mulla to Mulla imbibing the particular branch of learning each is famous for.

The indigenous and the alien population.

107 The marginal statement compiled from figures supplied by the Education Department is of interest as showing how far Government Education has

	1911	19-1	Variation Per cent.
<i>Government Schools.</i>			
Number of indigenous teachers	12	28	+133
Number of alien teachers	68	80	+18
Number of indigenous and semi-indigenous boys	1,093	1,241	+26
Assessed number of indigenous and semi-indigenous boys of school-going age	63,862	80,670	+26
Number of alien boys	877	2,673	+113
Assessed number of alien boys of school-going age	6,351	9,479	+31
<i>Madras Schools.</i>			
Number of indigenous boys	1,842	2,763	+50

to the latter it must be remembered that the alien population is of an entirely artificial character (§ 75) including military garrisons, etc. made up largely of males without families. If this population had been of a normal character then its percentage of school-going boys would of course have been much higher. But even as it is, they easily beat the indigenous element in this respect. The proportion of actual indigenous scholars in the Government schools to the indigenous boys of school-going age was only 1.6 per cent. in 1911 and 2.1 per cent. in 19-1. Similar figures for alien boys are 1.4 and 2.2 respectively. The Mosque schools are patronised exclusively by the indigenous boys and adding the number of these to those attending the Government schools we find that the proportion of indigenous boys receiving some sort of education to the indigenous boys of school-age was 4 per cent. in 1911 and 7 per cent. in 19-1.

108. In 1911 the curious anomaly was brought out in the Census figures that literacy in the States was higher than in the Districts. This was of course the very opposite of what might be expected since—amongst other factors—our

Literates per 10,000.

(Indigenous population.)

	1911	19-1	Variation
Districts	46	64	+28
States	44	57	+9

scholastic activities were then practically confined to the former. Mr Bray attributed this anomaly to the fact that Persian, the ancient literary language of the Province was more than holding its own against Urdu—the medium of present day official education. Ten years ago for instance for every indigenous Mohammedan who could read and write Urdu there were more than two who could read and write Persian. Of the 2,121 literates among the Pathan, Brahui and Baloch 1,511 returned themselves as literates in Persian and 530 only as literates in Urdu. On these significant figures Mr Bray based a plea for Persian as our educational medium instead of Urdu and—as far as primary education was concerned—for working through the Mallas as much as possible.

“However difficult it may be to work through with the Mallas, the sole indigenous scholastic agency in the country the experiment would deserve a patient trial even on grounds of mere policy—as long as their monopoly is threatened by our entrance into the educational field so long will the dead-weight of their powerful influence be thrown in the scale against our educational efforts.”

It has been the educational policy of the Local Administration during the decade to work through the Mallas, and this has not been without results. With regard to the introduction of Persian as a general medium for education, my personal sympathies—as an admirer of this fine language—are all on its side. There are however certain difficulties in the way of its introduction as a substitute for Urdu. In the Appendix to this chapter “Education in Baluchistan” which Mr Cornish Superintendent of Education in the Province has kindly contributed, this point, with others of interest is fully discussed.

Our present figures show that the position of Districts and States has been reversed and that the former now have a higher standard of literacy than the latter. This is primarily due to the number of Government schools opened in the Districts.

Literacy by Language.

during the decade. Our second marginal statement shows a distinct rise in indigenous literacy all round. There has been a most significant increase in English and Urdu. Persian literacy has also increased but less than has Urdu. The large rise in the Arabic literacy is satisfactory and presumably is partly due to our encouragement of the Mullahs' schools. Some of this rise is also attributable to the Islamic revival throughout the Province, and a greater interest taken generally in religious study.

**Total Literates**  
(Babylis, Brahmins and Pathans.)

	1911	1921	Percentage
Total Literates	2,121	2,854	37.5
Persian	1,544	2,149	39.9
Urdu	100	997	179
Sindhi	0	7	12
Arabic	29	603	119.1
English	32	117	115.6

## XXV.—Literary among Musalmans by Locality

## LITERATES

District or Sub-district	Total		Males		Sex unknown		Females		Intermarriages		Literate as per 10,000 in the Musalmans of the district	
	Persons	Males	Females		Males		Females		Males		Males	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>PROVINCE OF PUNJAB</b>												
<b>Dist. of Lahore</b>	9,771	6,445	376	—	434	405	49	—	469	37	111	7
Quetta P. A.	7,687	7,194	291	—	228	244	48	—	117	6	119	1
Lahore	4,191	2,667	225	—	183	216	29	—	96	3	461	3
Faisalabad	8,4	2,015	15	—	7	73	6	—	323	2	97	1
Muzaffargarh	4,12	537	8	—	3	18	1	—	229	2	40	1
Muzaffargarh	69	67	2	—	2	1	—	—	13	—	111	—
Muzaffargarh	272	2,64	7	—	6	13	—	—	81	1	103	1
Muzaffargarh	1,22	991	25	—	35	43	2	—	425	1	76	—
<b>Dist. of Multan</b>	2,264	2,413	25	—	6	31	3	—	2,045	23	123	2
Muzaffargarh	1,494	1,477	21	—	6	31	2	—	1,716	14	96	1
Muzaffargarh	276	616	7	—	7	3	—	—	169	—	143	1
Muzaffargarh	62	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	672	—	63	—
Muzaffargarh	2,2	219	2	—	1	—	—	—	249	2	96	1
Muzaffargarh	73	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	72	—
Muzaffargarh	615	694	75	—	3	73	2	—	259	18	96	3
Muzaffargarh	71	1,6	—	—	—	3	—	—	178	—	113	—
Muzaffargarh	244	372	14	—	—	—	—	—	235	16	129	6

## XXVI.—Literacy among Indigenous Musalman Tribes.

Race or Tribe	Literates per 10,000	Female literates to 1,000 male literates	No. per cent. of total literates who are literate in						
			Persian	Urdu	Arabic	Sindhi	Pandi	English	Other languages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Indigenous Musalmans</b>	61	9	24	35	15	8		3	
Baloch	47	10	72	74	16	6	1	20	1
(i) <i>Fattar</i>	37		57	67	17	0	1	5	2
Balti	11		4	92	8	8			
Khetran	20		54	66	17	1		2	
Marghi	25	0	90	80	21			6	
Mari	16		74	92				6	
Pard	28		62	0	18	18	2	4	1
(ii) <i>Western</i>	64	17	59	6	13	1			
Eskilshani	60	14	97	0	7	1		1	
Brahui	40	1	89	21	3	2		2	
(i) <i>Original &amp; clear</i>	51		6	15	1	4		2	
(ii) <i>Stranger</i>	31	3	55	25	4	1		2	
Banulai	28		97	48				3	
Lauray	70		99	5	2	3			
(iii) <i>Jhalauran</i>	30		91	11	3	3		2	
Bizanjar	25		88	8	4				
Mamarian	42		100	6	3				
Menzai	22		65	25	4	12			
Zabri	26		94	13	6	4		6	
(iv) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	187		75	26	2	3			2
Pathan	73	4	68	44	28			6	
Kakar	60	2	75	70	23			6	
<i>San arkhel</i>	48	6	79	24	43			2	
<i>Sonalia</i>	75		65	62	11			7	
<i>Targhara</i>	79		57	15				2	
Pani	61	6	61	32	61			10	
<i>Mu alhel</i>	58		43	30	83				
Tarni	78		70	45	21			1	
<i>Abdal Achakzai</i>	41		51	51	30				
<i>Tor Tarin</i>	182		88	45	10	1			
Lasi	99	4	18	23	7	88			
Jati	58	3	81	37	11	14		1	
Sayyid	222	14	84	42	10	3		3	
<b>Other Musalmans</b>	42	53	70	30	6	8		3	3
Darzada	71		96	7	6				
Tribal followers	7		82	18					
Lori	13		100	67					



LXVIII.—Number of Institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

Class of Institution	1911 (31st March 1911)									
	Non-Residential					Residential				
	No. of Institutions		No. of Pupils		Total	No. of Institutions		No. of Pupils		Total
	Totals	Boys	Totals	Girls		Totals	Boys	Totals	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GRAND TOTAL	219	14	4,423	1,491	—	859	274	13	2,443	663
Non-Residential	1	9	28	1,491	—	210	—	4	—	—
Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	66	8	1,423	—	—	220	44	9	1,111	—
Boys	64	—	1,422	—	—	—	44	—	1,111	—
Girls	—	8	—	—	—	24	—	9	—	—
Total	217	—	—	—	—	299	129	—	1,442	—
Boys	—	—	—	—	—	275	—	—	—	—
Girls	217	—	—	—	—	224	129	—	1,442	—

Notes.—1. Non-Residential "Quar." is not included, for it is a special school, and has secondary non-Primary.  
 2. Figures of the "Pupils in the Year" are also not included in this Table.  
 3. Figures of the "Pupils in the Year" are also not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX I

## NOTE ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN, 1911-1921

BY

MR. J. R. COLEMAN, B.A., LL.B., SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN.

In attempting to write a note of the kind, it is difficult to avoid dwelling on points that seem rather to concern material and moral progress than on matters strictly relevant to a Census; and since Education cannot be measured by figures alone, it is necessary to deal, to a certain extent, with the general history of school work of the last ten years, and to discuss the policy and systems best suited to the needs of the people.

First, it is convenient to define the various classes and types of school, with some description of the work done in each. All schools in India are arranged in ten classes, which are frequently subdivided into sections. Kinds of Schools

I. The primary school in Baluchistan consists of four classes (class I being the lowest) through which an average boy can pass in three years though four are usually taken so as to avoid over-pressure. The Education is free. The subjects taught are the three R's with elementary history and geography, nature study and (in class IV) Persian. The medium of instruction is Urdu.

All the village and some of the town schools, are Government institutions; the rest are aided by Government grants. Where private schools exist, it is usually about 1:1 for Government aid.

The Primary course is the same for all schools, town or village, but the town boy usually looks to going on to a Middle School while the villager is apt to consider his education complete when he has passed the Primary.

The largest class is nearly always the lowest for many boys try school and then drift away; only about 20 per cent. of village school boys go on to a Middle education, but the tendency is for this percentage to increase with the ever growing desire for a knowledge of English.

The Primary school with all its faults fulfils three functions which are essentially sound in principle: (a) it offers to all a chance of escape from the reproach of illiteracy, (b) it picks out the more intelligent, and with the aid of scholarships fits a boy for a Middle, and later for a High School education; and (c) it presents the aspects of an ordered life, spent in a association with one's fellows, with a possible chance of individual advancement.

II. The Middle School, which has its own Primary Classes attached to it, has four classes numbered V, VI, VII and VIII. It may be either a Government or an aided school, and further, it may be either an Anglo Vernacular teaching English and charging fees (Rs. 1.80 per month), or a Vernacular Middle, charging no fees and having no English. There is only one of this latter kind in Baluchistan, namely at Gulistan. So great is the desire to learn English that there is no demand for the Vernacular Middle School.

All the Middle Schools have flourished and grown in numbers during the decade, and several new ones for boys and for girls have sprung up for there is a growing desire on the part of all communities to have and to manage their own institutions—a desire which proves an increasing interest in education, both religious and secular. At the end of the Middle School course comes a public examination, after passing which a pupil qualifies for admission to the High Class. Up to this stage Urdu is the medium of instruction; after it, for the High Classes, English becomes the medium, officially, though as a matter of fact frequent explanations in the Vernacular are still required.

III. The High School (there are now two, both in Quetta, where in 1911 only the Sandeman School, Quetta, existed), has two classes numbered IX and X, in which work is done for the Punjab University Matriculation. Every High School also maintains its own Middle and Primary departments.

Besides Matriculation classes which lead to a further, that is a College, education the Sandeman School has also Commercial classes which work for the School leaving Certificate of the University. This branch is intended for those who do not aspire to a College education and provides such subjects as Shorthand, Typing, Precise writing and Office management. In the years 1911-1921, 19 local Muhammadans have passed the Matriculation and School leaving Examinations. For every "local" that passes there are at least 10 non locals who are successful from the two High Schools—a natural result, because the "local" is a new comer in the field, and has hardly yet grasped the idea that the Matriculation is but a gateway for further education, while the non local has long seen that a B.A. by the age of 22 is the thing to aim at, in these days of thrusting competition. None-the-less the "local" boy is probably instinctively right—he has to come into his own by slow degrees, he is at present at the stage where he feels that the matricula-

tion, which also gives him an immediate opening in Government service is all that he need aspire to.

#### General progress.

Signs of progress in the decade which can neither be mistaken nor ignored are seen in the excellent school buildings which exist generally in Baluchistan, in the increased pay of all teachers, in the large amount of money provided for scholarships, in the existence of the Normal Training School for Primary masters, in the progress made in the education of girls, in the doubling of the number of pupils in Mosque Schools between 1911-1921 and in the rise in the number of pupils in secondary schools from 11,000 to 1,977 in the same period. It may also be noted that the average annual cost of a boy's schooling has risen from Rs. 27 in 1911 to Rs. 51 in 1921 this average being for all scholars, Primary, Middle and High.

#### Buildings.

As to buildings, nearly every Primary School possesses accommodation, with master's quarters attached intended for school purposes. Very often the school constitutes one of the best buildings in the village. Many of the Middle Schools have excellent buildings in good airy surroundings. Naba, Loralai, Fort Handuman are instances of Government Schools, while the Anjuman Islamiya School, Quetta, has new premises of which it may justly be proud. The Handuman High School, Quetta, is in the matter of buildings at any rate a model of what a school should be.

#### Pay of Primary teachers.

Baluchistan is also fortunate in the matter of teachers' pay. The Primary trained man begins on Rs. 10 and rises to Rs. 60. This compares very favourably with his wage of Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 10 of ten years ago, and is about double what Primary teachers are paid in the rest of India.

#### Scholarships.

As to scholarships the local boy can get Rs. 10 per mensem in the Primary School, Rs. 15 in the Middle and Rs. 15 in the High. Open scholarships are of the same value and much is spent on special stipends for the deserving. It is interesting to note that at the end of the period 1911-1921 three local boys won open scholarships, which shows promise that the "local" is coming into line with the others.

#### Training of teachers.

The Normal School as started in 1901 at Quetta, and later transferred to excellent quarters in Quetta. Most of the Primary teachers have received training here. Preference is given to locals and with the improvement of teachers' pay a surer and sturdier demand for their services is setting in.

#### Girls' schools.

There are only about dozen local girls in the girls' schools, but even this is an increase. Numbers have gone up in the decade from 41 to 500. Moreover the demand for Middle education has grown. There were 20 girls' Middle Schools in 1911 and none in 1921.

#### Mosque schools.

At Mosque schools there were 130 in 1911 with 1,513 pupils while in 1921 there were 17 with 3,161 pupils and it is here that what may be called the indigenous education of Baluchistan is being carried on. The Superintendent of Education and the Inspector have no official connection with these schools but friendly visit occasionally invited and there has been no instance of any friction or trouble of any kind between Mosque schools and the ordinary schools. The Education Department it may be said, has got sympathy with the Mosque schools. Mr. N. Jamshid, who has been in charge for the best part of the decade is in favour of more and larger grants for this movement and thinks highly of many of these schools the best of which are in the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District. The Inspector says that in these schools most of the scholars read first the Quran and then a few Persian books.

A smaller number of students, some of whom come from a distance attracted by the fame of a teacher go through a course of Persian books, the Gulistan and Bakhshar Nama then proceed to Arabic (Grammars) in Persian, little logic and books on theology. Sometimes boys who have completed the Primary Education course at a Mosque school with a view of becoming teachers return to a Mosque school for their own use. The Handuman village is frequently the manager of the school, making himself responsible for the pay and maintenance of the teacher. At Loralai Umar Khan, a local man, the Mulla is a very learned man, and is a physician. He recently had about 50 pupils. Near Uta is a village flourishing school where the teacher was given a plot of land for his support. The pupils all looking to the teacher around their subject by working with him. This excellent economic method was only upset by two or three years of drought after which the teacher applied for an allowance. These instances are merely given to show that the Mosque school can be a success with a combination of religious teaching, with practical agriculture opens up a vista of what might be.

#### High and Middle schools.

The growth of secondary education in the decade has been remarkable—from 4 to 10 secondary schools from 74 to 1,977 pupils. But though the number of "locals" under this head has been doubled the increase really due to the progress of that part of the population which cannot read is not so great. For to begin with, the "local" boy's schooling is taken up for the first two years at home with his village school.

#### The rise of Persian.

This brings me to a summary of the progress of work of the medium of instruction and Mr. H. J. remarks on the possible substitution of Persian for Urdu in the Central Report 1921.

Facts as they stand prove that it is possible to have two trees of learning growing side by side—people can cultivate the one or the other at their pleasure harmoniously, and can even pass from one to the other. The one is the tree of the religious knowledge, Arabic, Persian, the old growth and of the old world belonging to the soil. The other is of secular knowledge for such as wish to move with the times, representing the modern side of education as opposed to the classical. It seems equal wisdom to encourage both, and the people have their free right of choice. To help on the old learning the apparent way would seem to be the awarding of higher grants to teachers and for the rest, to leave the schools to their own devices, each institution depending as indeed is the case all the world over, on the energy of its head. The time has long gone by for any attempt to be made to substitute Persian for Urdu as the medium of instruction in Government Schools. There is no large supply of Persian knowing masters—the standard of Persian varies considerably—the majority of our town pupils are boys from outside Baluchistan—the end in view of all school work is the Punjab Matriculation, which sets the standard prescribing Urdu as the common medium, and Urdu is the usual business medium of intercourse between Baluchistan and the rest of India.

Attempts have been made in the Sandeman School Quetta to improve the teaching of Persian but the results are meagre—no larger number of scholars take up the Persian language nor would the attendance at village Primary Schools be any better than it now is, were Persian the compulsory medium.

The number of Primary (Government) Schools has gone up in the decade from 53 to 71 Primary schools and the number of pupils from 1,574 to 2,002. This is no wonderful increase but it must be remembered that no pressure is exercised either on boys or on parents. Rightly enough absolute freedom of choice is exercised. The period of the war offered chances of remunerative labour even to young boys. Illiteracy is no reproach, though not infrequently it begins to be a matter of regret when a youth has reached twenty years of age. As for the blame directed against the Primary School system that a boy who has passed is unfit even for a petty Mubarriship—people have yet to learn that a Primary School course is only a beginning. In no part of the world can it fit a man for any precious form of life without some additional training. And as for the demand for Government service, herein too people are learning, for they see that even those who have passed the High stage cannot always be sure of a Government post. One of the best consists that our system is trying to teach is that education is something to be desired of itself to make life fuller and happier, a road on which the individual may develop his own faculties, and a gateway to a variety of avenues of advancement.

of the list, only 852 Baloch per mille speaking it, which represents a drop of 18 per

LINGUISTIC DISTRIBUTION PER MILLE EACH RACE.

		Indians or Musal- mans.	Baloch.	Pathan.	Brahui.	Jatt.	Lasi.	Sayyid.	Others.
Balochi	1911 1907	313 295	870 852	1 3	216 191	48 39	32 25	43 37	802 748
Pashto	1911 1907	775 771	4 4	974 963	9 3	2 2	—	707 731	16 39
Brahui	1911 1907	195 204	17 14	2 4	773 729	3 2	30 1	92 61	123 127
J. Jati	1911 1907	182 174	109 127	71 23	8 6	878 953	918 963	161 111	218 277
Others	1911 1907	23 16	1 3	2 2	1 1	66 66	—	47 35	111 116

mille during the decade. The number of Brahuys and Jatts speaking Balochi has fallen, but that of the Sayyids has risen. Since the Sayyids are mostly Pathan or half Pathan or at any rate live in a Pathan environment, this indicates a Baloch encroachment on Pathan preserves. Pashto stands next to Balochi amongst indigenous Moslems, and the Pathan is at the head of the list in loyalty to his own tongue with 808 per mille though this represents a small drop since 1911. The number of Pashto speaking Brahuys has slightly fallen. Amongst the Jatt the position is practically stationary, while the Lasi continue to have nothing to do with this tongue. Amongst the Sayyids Pashto has gone up, Brahui stands third on the list amongst the indigenous Muhammadans, and has increased its proportion amongst them from 194 to 204 per mille. In fidelity to his own tongue the Brahui stands only 4th on the list with 780 though this marks an increase of 10 for the decade. The proportion of Brahui speaking Sayyids has remained stationary. The Jatts hold on the Jatt and Lasi tribes is only natural but its insidious encroachments in other directions are significant. Though it has had a slight set back among the Sayyids from the position it occupied ten years ago nevertheless its success amongst this class who—as already pointed out—are Pathan *par excellence* is worthy of note. Jatti seems indeed to have a knack of ousting its betters. In 1911 the number of Jatti speaking Baloch was 108, it is now 127. Linguistically it has taken over the whole Taball of Barkhan from Balochi (vide next paragraph).

115 The 1911 Report contained a map showing linguistic distribution. This time no such map has been inserted the racial distribution map being also used to indicate linguistic distribution (§ 12).

A glance then at this map shows that—of our four main languages—Pashto is a solid block in the north-east. Balochi has a stronghold in the west with a more confined but much thicker populated area in the east and a small enclave in the south in Las Belas State. The Jatti forces do not appear very imposing, and are moreover dispersed, but this very dispersion gives them opportunity of influencing their neighbours over large areas of country. They divide for instance Balochi into two parts, eastern and western, and have—as already pointed out—annexed Barkhan from both Balochi and Pashto. In the south they have begun to drive a wedge between Brahui and Balochi. Brahui is entrenched in the middle of the Province but with the advance guards of its rivals creeping towards its very centre. On the map Brahui makes a good show but in this connection—as with the other languages—the relative density of the linguistic areas (see map) must be taken into consideration. It is not so much the number of square miles covered by any particular language that is of importance as the number of inhabitants per square mile covered. Even in area, however, Brahui is losing ground. Makran is nearly entirely Baloch speaking and Sarawan and Jhalawan—veritable Brahui towns—*are by no means free from Balochi linguistic influence*.

116. An interesting phase of the local war of the languages is the bilingualism to which our special statistics—enumerated below—enable us

Geographical distribution of the languages in the Province.

Enlarged map.

to watch. The general standard of bilingualism has gone down not only in the Province as a whole in every particular language—except Pashto where it has remained stationary. It is difficult to account for this drop except on the supposition of a more accurate enumeration in our present Census. As already explained (§ 110) our bilingual Census was carried out on a family and not individual basis and only where the majority of the members of a family spoke a second language, was the family entered as bilingual. In a sense the bilingual figures for both 1911 and 1921 are estimates and not strict enumerations, but I am under the impression that the latter is more accurate of the two. The Brahuīs are the best linguists, followed by the Baloch (thus changing the order of 1911), and the Pathan the worse, as before, only 16 claiming to be bilingual as compared with 191 Baloch. The other races maintain more or less their respective positions. Insidious Jatki comes first as a subsidiary language spoken by 13 per mille of the indigenous Muhammadans. Excluding Miscellaneous as being too heterogeneous for discussion its biggest inroads—as in 1911—are made on the Baloch, and after that on the Brahuīs. Brahuī comes next and close behind Jatki as a subsidiary tongue. Its chief recruits have come from Sayyids, Baloch and Lasi, in the order named—Baloch comes third with the Brahuīs as their best supporters, and exclusive Pashto—neither giving nor receiving recruits to or from outsiders—fourth

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE PER MILE OF EACH RACE.

		Indo-Asian Muslims	Baloch	Pathan	Brahuī	Jatki	Lasi	Sayyid	Miscellaneous
All	{ 1911 1921	202 196	312 191	70 15	218 202	172 47	117 42	167 96	272 155
Balochi	{ 1911 1921	37 31	18 25	6 3	91 75	72 22	72 44	27 16	42 25
Pashto	{ 1911 1921	6 6	7 5	4 1	10 13	1 —	— —	23 11	4 6
Brahuī	{ 1911 1921	68 37	161 31	7 10	81 56	21 5	70 22	97 61	175 99
Jatki	{ 1911 1921	62 43	131 112	11 —	41 48	11 14	17 8	8 17	23 15
Others	{ 1911 1921	29 9	31 17	2 2	42 10	61 6	15 1	12 2	28 10

### Foreign Languages

117 The speakers of languages of other parts of India have considerably increased, 69,211 as against 57,388 in 1911. This increase is due in general to the large immigration of aliens from the various Indian Provinces (§ 51) and also to the increase in the local garrison composed mostly of aliens. Every language has increased its speakers with the exception of Sindhi which has notably decreased. The cause of this drop seems to be due to the fact that the great majority of the local Sindhi-speaking population have returned themselves as Jatki Sindhi speakers. The increase in Eastern Pahari (spoken in Nepal) is due to the larger number of Gurkha troops stationed in the Province during 1921,

	1911	1921	Variation
Total	57,388	69,211	+ 11,823
Punjabi	27,512	71,378	+ 43,866
Hindustani	10,987	10,207	+ 780
Lahnda, Western	168	1,556	+ 1,388
Sindhi	14,129	3,601	- 10,528
Eastern Pahari	1,076	2,919	+ 1,843
Central "	302	2,152	+ 1,850
Marathi	846	1,121	+ 275
Other languages	1,162	2,821	+ 1,659

while that in Central Pahari (Garhwal) can be put down to the larger number of Garhwali Hindus now found in Baluchistan. With regard to the Lahnda rise, special instructions this time were issued to the enumerators to enable them to distinguish between Lahnda and Punjabi proper, and considering the large number of Lahnda speaking immigrants from the N-W F Province and the Western Districts of the Punjab, the figures shown in the marginal statement do not appear to be exaggerated.

Other Asiatic and  
European  
Languages.

118 The speakers of other Asiatic languages show a decrease 3,598 as against 3,835 in 1911 Persian is by far the most important of such languages and is spoken by 3,501 persons. It is chiefly spoken in the Quetta Pishin District where the majority of the Hazaras and other Persian speaking indigenous and semi indigenous Pathan tribes live. Of the European languages, English is the only one which is of any		
	1911	1901
Other Asiatic Languages	3,523	3,594
Persian	3,501	3,591
Non Asiatic Languages	102	7
European Languages	4,354	3,837
English	4,319	4,022
Non European Languages	8	4

importance whatsoever as can be seen from the marginal statement. Its increase during the decade has chiefly occurred, as might be expected, in the Quetta Pishin District where almost the whole of the British garrison is concentrated, and where men of European and Anglo-Indian extraction are engaged in the Railway and other offices.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES

## XXVIII — Local Distribution of the four chief languages.

(Indigenous Muslims only)

District or State	Baluch				Peshawar				Bharat				Total			
	Total	As principal language	As subsidiary language	Total	As principal language	As subsidiary language	Total	As principal language	As subsidiary language	Total	As principal language	As subsidiary language	Total	As principal language	As subsidiary language	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
BALUCHISTAN																
Districts																
Quetta Division	243,828	222,800	21,028	190,378	185,965	4,111	161,941	179,032	25,712	155,995	159,227	29,708				
Loralai	78,327	72,060	6,261	169,809	183,478	4,102	25,109	22,073	1,025	50,558	38,069	12,549				
Zhob	682	623	0	7,114	7,017	7,632	12,012	9,281	2,761	61	61	293				
Bolan	3,705	671	3,074	10,171	10,212	159	14	140	07	10	10					
Chagai	671	67		49,029	48,025		97	07		52	51	1				
Sibi	642	630	12	129	179		7,751	270		1	1					
Administered Area	9,750	8,614	1,112	371	572	11	1,115	4,111	1	73,271	21,021	12,250				
Mara Bugti Country	63,175	61,171	2,004	18,411	17,214	1,200	1,115	1,111	4	31,557	20,617	12,250				
States	20,901	25,300	1,601	15,412	17,212	1,009	1,115	1,111								
Kalat	36,574	36,171	403	2	2											
Serauan	165,499	150,734	14,765	537	529	8	139,856	117,559	22,277	105,437	88,218	17,219				
Jhalawan	153,202	140,191	13,011	20	228	8	135,727	114,279	21,109	69,479	53,028	13,451				
Kachhi	11,574	6,299	4,575	497	459	5	19,576	39,709	10,579	12	9	3				
Dombki Kaheri Country	18,038	11,844	3,214	13	11		69,183	61,183	4,000	2,091	51	2,013				
Makran	23,297	22,537	760	11	11		3,819	3,151	659	50,559	40,403	10,066				
Kharan	5,019	4,317	702	6	6		135	125								
Las Bela	71,423	71,423		3	3											
	23,561	20,061	3,500	5	2		13,743	7,500	6,213	10	10					
	12,237	10,553	1,684	1	1		4,109	3,300	809	33,958	35,190	3,768				



## XXXIV.—Bilingualty and Race

(Indigenous Musalmans only)

Language and Race.	Born of Marriage and subsidiary language last year.	AS PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE									As subsidiary language.
		TOTAL	Without subsidiary language.	With subsidiary language.	PRINCIPAL TO						
					Persian.	Pashto.	Sindhi.	Sinh.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>Pakhtu</b>	222,808	222,808	178,782	43,877		1,886	18,468	81,791	1,379	81,829	
Pakhtu	131,718	131,718	128,878	27,863	—	1,720	8,172	19,878	1,872	4,673	
Pashto	42	42	42	42						42	
Punjab	42,882	42,882	42,882	4,443				8,616		11,886	
Others	46,386	46,386	47,960			18	9,676	1,843	70	4,444	
<b>Pashto</b>	198,178	198,178	192,888	5,289	730		8,947	862		4,611	
Pashto	99,642	99,642	96,773	2,746	4		1,886	21	210	2,800	
Punjab	9,886	9,886	9,886	7	64		90			1,412	
Others	8,850	8,850	8,850	122	12		135	22	22	8,880	
Others	17,819	17,819	14,952	1,967	886		643	826	110	886	
<b>Sindhi</b>	164,644	164,644	114,877	49,766	15,878		8,818	4,884	2,888	88,818	
Sindhi	131,898	131,898	104,898	21,863	11,817		2,854	1,878	1,852	8,818	
Pashto	7,888	7,888	7,888	7,888	8,888		—	—	—	7,888	
Punjab	2,84	2,84	2,84	2,84	2,84		—	—	—	2,84	
Others	19,866	19,866	8,886	2,117	793		682	414	46	8,818	
<b>Sinh</b>	158,888	158,888	158,788	8,888	8,728	118	1,888		1,871	88,888	
Others	88,888	88,888	88,888	8,888	8,888	81	824		870	3,888	
Pashto	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	61	40		77,888	1,888	
Punjab	8,888	8,888	8,888	8,888	8,888	61	—		88	88	
Others	8,888	8,888	8,888	8,888	8,888	—	8	—	88	7,811	
<b>Other languages</b>	11,888	11,888	8,887	8,121	888	826	4,778	862	75	8,888	
Pakhtu	2,887	441	246	296	81		177	4	—	2,886	
Pashto	828	411	400	12						1,888	
Punjab	1,884	79	62	88			86			1,886	
Others	12,811	88,882	8,122	4,786	888	826	4,683	826	75	1,778	

## XXXV.—Race and Bilingualty

(Indigenous Musalmans only).

Race and Language.	PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE			PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE TO					
	TOTAL	Without subsidiary language.	With subsidiary language.	ALL	Persian.	Pashto.	Punjab.	Sindhi.	Others.
<b>RAJPOOT</b>	17,888	16,888	15,887	15,887	8,888	117	1,888	8,878	887
Pakhtu	13,791	13,791	13,791	13,791	—	—	—	—	—
Pashto	887	887	887	887	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	—	—	—	—	—
Others	11,888	11,888	11,888	11,888	1,888	117	1,888	8,878	887
<b>PATWARI</b>	17,888	17,888	15,887	15,887	8,888	117	1,888	8,878	887
Pashto	13,791	13,791	13,791	13,791	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	—	—	—	—	—
Others	11,888	11,888	11,888	11,888	1,888	117	1,888	8,878	887
<b>FRANZI</b>	17,888	17,888	15,887	15,887	8,888	117	1,888	8,878	887
Pashto	13,791	13,791	13,791	13,791	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	—	—	—	—	—
Others	11,888	11,888	11,888	11,888	1,888	117	1,888	8,878	887
<b>OTHER MUSALMAN</b>	17,888	17,888	15,887	15,887	8,888	117	1,888	8,878	887
Pashto	13,791	13,791	13,791	13,791	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	—	—	—	—	—
Others	11,888	11,888	11,888	11,888	1,888	117	1,888	8,878	887

## XXXXVI.—Loss of racial language.

(Indigenous Musalmans only)

Race or Tribe	NON RACIAL LANGUAGES			
	Balochi	Brahui	Pashto	Jatki
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Baloch</b>		2,391	607	22,165
(i) Eastern		947	212	20,947
Bach				360
Bachki		79	7	141
Khetran				17,123
Masani		101		631
Masi		45		5
Lund		121	140	2,751
Curani		1		11
Baluchunpeshi		172	69	
(ii) Western		1,444	48	1,118
Chak		6		
Kandai		1		
Chakani		174	16	22
Baluchunpeshi		87	429	1,196
<b>Brahui</b>	32,014		507	1,010
(i) Ormal Nucleus	771		82	41
Abradrai	25			
Gurghani	31			
Hassai	12			
Kaladrai	376		1	4
Kamirani	610		10	11
Mirani	1,684		12	6
Rodani	262		8	
Saradani	797		11	
(ii) Sarawan	7,498		286	426
Banulani	1,271		26	201
Kuri	214			6
Jahri	57		11	9
Harari	475		66	2
Mama-bahi	287		14	
Parsani	77		36	173
Rakumai	11		20	15
Sargara			32	
Satarkai	2			
Shahwani	167		10	10
Zarr Mengal	188		1	
(iii) Jhalawan	20,191		110	461
Buzajav	8,284			75
Haruni	86		51	
Mamasani	4,090		7	
Mengal	2,126		72	298
Nichari	70		16	3
Pandrani	49			15
Sajdi	2,800			15
Zahri	2,091		1	55
(iv) Miscellaneous	726		9	87
Nighari				40
Others	326		9	41
<b>Pathan</b>	584	653		3,974
Barech	714	2		26
Jafar	78			6
Kalar	57	59		90
Dumar		7		
Sinzarkhel	24	42		73
Sastri		12		
Others	33	2		57
Kasi		259		
<b>Pani</b>	16			7,555
Main branch	11			2,010
Isot	5			8
Muxakhel				1
Zarkun				627
Unspecified				9
<b>Shirani</b>		1		
Tarni	10	100		56
Abdal Achakzai	7	2		16
Spin Tarni	1	104		40
Unspecified other Pathans	70	226		241
<b>Lasi (Panj Raj)</b>	581	171		
Angaria	87			
Burra	102	34		
Jamot	360	104		
Runjha	6			
Sheikh	1			
Unspecified	16	33		
<b>Jatt</b>	1,940	108	170	

# CHAPTER V

## INFIRMITIES

### Statistical data

Subject.	TABLE.	
	Imperial.	Subsidiary.
Infirmitates by age	XII (i)	—
Infirmitates by Locality	XII (ii)	—
Infirmitates by Race	XII (a)	—
Incidence by Locality and Race	—	XXXVII
Female incidence by Locality and Race	—	XXXVIII

Medical  
Statistics.

110 Everywhere infirmity statistics are liable to error partly from the difficulties in the way of an accurate diagnosis and partly from deliberate concealment. These statistical disabilities are accentuated in Baluchistan even when our enquiries are limited to the four Census infirmities—insanity, deaf mutism, blindness and leprosy. We have seen for instance how sensitive the tribesman is on such apparently harmless subjects as Age and Civil Condition (§ 7). Primitive communities are on the whole probably more inclined to be sensitive on the subject of infirmities than more civilized people. In the minds of the former an infirmity is often attributed to the direct visitation of God for some sin committed or connected with witchcraft or the evil eye or some such mysterious and malevolent agency and the less and about it the better. Our figures with regard to female infirmities for example must necessarily leave something to be desired in the way of accuracy and completeness. Again parents show a natural optimism with regard to the infirmities of their children and prefer to hope against hope before admitting that the latter do actually suffer—for example—from insanity or deaf mutism. Blindness should only be entered of persons totally blind in both eyes but doubtless in some cases our enumerators may have entered as such those who have lost the sight of one eye only or those whose sight has partially failed owing to the old age. Some cases of syphilis may have been entered as leprosy. The exact definition of insanity still puzzles the most expert alienists in Europe and many weak minded persons must be included in our list of insane. And so forth. Our statistics in fact cannot fail to have a certain element of error in them. If however they generally confirm those of 1911 it will show that the error is fairly constant and that they represent at all events a rough idea of the average prevalence of the various infirmities throughout the country.

General variation in  
the decade.

190. The 1911 figures for the Province as a whole confirm those of 1911.

1 per 100 thousand persons.

	1911	1921	% increase
Insanity	77	81	5
" "	4	5	5

There has been a general upward increase in the infirmities but a very small one and the relative figures of Districts to States remain more or less constant. The distinct difference between Districts and States emphasized now by the figures

of the Census is much too significant to be accidental. One of the main causes is that a large proportion in the District of alien—whether soldiers in the garrison or engaged in trade or manual labour etc—consists mostly of all India men. These who are infirm naturally do not emigrate to Baluchistan but stay in their homes. The area too where blindness is most prevalent are situated wholly in the States. The Medical Department also has great scope for carrying on its activities in the District than States. The slight increase

in all infirmities is almost negligible, but has occurred both in Districts and States. Unfortunately—as Mr Bray pointed out—the figures for 1901 were recorded in too confined an area for us to attempt any consideration of health progress during the decade before last.

121 The marginal statement incidentally confirms the figures of last Census, and shows practically no change in health progress. By far the most common infirmity is blindness, which afflicts considerably more people than the three others put together. It is chiefly prevalent in the Kachhi plain, the neighbouring Dombki-Kaheri country, Makran, Kharan, Sibi and Chagai—in fact

	Incidence of Infirmities		
	1911	1901	Variation
Blindness	61	63	- 2
Deaf-mutism	21	21	0
Insanity	12	13	- 1
Leprosy	7	7	0
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0</u>

those areas where heat and glare are excessive, these two factors being presumably the chief causes of glaucoma and cataract. Of the two the latter is much more common in Baluchistan, generally, though the former is prevalent in the Kachhi. It would appear therefore that there is some hope for the decrease of blindness generally throughout the Province. In 1911 it was noted that the people were coming in more freely to undergo operations, and this satisfactory movement has greatly increased during the past decade. The fact that blindness has been kept stationary during the last decade is distinctly encouraging, and it may be the happy task of my successor of 1931 to record a distinct decrease of this terrible scourge. Other causes of blindness are small-pox, granular lids and ofthalmia. In comparison with blindness the other infirmities are insignificant. Deaf-mutism is common, yet for every deaf-mute there are three cases of blindness. The 1911 figures pointed to Las Bela and Chagai as being the chief areas affected by Deaf-mutism. According to our present figures, however, the Kachhi heads the list followed by Bolan. In insanity Makran comes first with Jhalawan next. The latter area also is first for leprosy—or so called

leprosy.

122 As in 1911 the Sayyids are the most immune from infirmities. This is due in the main to the healthy localities where they usually live, and their better material conditions generally. Next comes the Pathan whose position on the list is probably chiefly due to his comparatively healthy highlands. The Lasi with a bad bill of health in 1911, now beats both the Brahm and the Baloch, though they—with the Jatt—occupy the

	Infirms per 10,000 (In Indigenous Muhammadans)		
	1911	1921	Variation
Jatt	62	78	- 16
Lasi	57	33	- 24
Baloch	47	61	- 14
Miscellaneous	45	33	- 12
Brahm	32	41	- 9
Pathan	28	32	- 4
Sayyid	20	28	- 8

hottest part of the country. The Jatt on the other hand remain as before. The Brahm maintain their superiority over the Baloch—though their standard of living is certainly no higher. The effect of locality, however,—as conducive to blindness—here comes in and makes the Baloch appear more subject to infirmities than the Brahm, as well as assigning to the Jatt—who live in the scorching heat of the Kachhi plain—their position at the bottom of the list.

123 Among females the various infirmities stand in the same order as before—with blindness at the top and leprosy at the bottom. There has been a welcome decrease of blindness, while insanity has gone up. Deaf-mutism is practically stationary, leprosy shows a slight increase. As in 1911 the Baloch woman heads the list of the insane. She also takes the place formerly occupied by the Miscellaneous with reference to blindness, and that of the Sayyids who filled a similar position—i.e., at the head of the list—with regard to deaf-mutism. The Brahm female still heads the leprosy list. The women as a whole appear to escape more lightly than the men but this is more in appearance than in reality, since their total number is much smaller than that of the males. If we compare the proportion of the afflicted among equal numbers of both sexes, the female proportion rises from 63 to 82 (A similar calculation in 1911 brought the female figure up from 66 to 83).

	Afflicted females to 100 afflicted males		
	1911	1921	Variation
All infirmities	66	82	- 16
Blindness	87	80	- 7
Deaf-mutism	39	38	- 1
Insanity	38	47	- 9
Leprosy	26	20	+ 6

of both sexes, the female proportion rises from 63 to 82 (A similar calculation in 1911 brought the female figure up from 66 to 83).

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## XXXVII.—Incidence of Infirmities.

NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100 000.

NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.												
Part I.—	ALL INFIRMITIES.			LEPROSY.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LUNATIC.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
By locality.												
DALUCHETIAN	413	428	378	62	40	107	84	253	278	18	7	
Districts	304	328	270	50	30	78	30	187	187	11	4	
Quetta-Peshawar	115	120	72	21	10	31	8	63	41			
Lahore	290	433	397	63	20	70	24	272	271	30	6	
Zhab	261	333	291	63	84	8	71	196	11	8	9	
Dolan	219	172	263	31		31	272	127	272			
Chagil	270	255	336	61	12	95	37	226	261			
Shi	422	45	358	57	35	111	35	267	242	17	4	
Unassessed Area	254	257	323	31	3	44	34	261	216	6	8	
Muz-Sheikhs country	612	730	529	119	107	189	73	692	315	28		
States	634	678	432	78	45	180	72	825	350	27	10	
A. L.	564	604	311	75	44	157	72	313	291	27	12	
Swat	317	349	291	43	1	171	27	257	237	7		
Shabara	161	431	359	61	17	117	74	156	325	37	23	
Kashmir	629	617	621	77	60	239	77	363	297	7		
Punjab-Kashmir country	7	11	1,010	1,012	15	31	213	11	711	1,001		
Mulwa	679	621	607	83	37	37	73	297	2,2	19	17	
Kashmir	136	161	163	24	16	64	67	211	261	7	10	
Las Bela	331	340	271	65	25	102	63	170	150			
By race.												
Indigenes Musalmans	437	511	302	70	42	124	83	296	281	22	8	
British	604	623		73	71	124	71	494	478	21	5	
British	411	472		70	21	131	73	240	204	24	20	
Pakistan	321	293		65	27	85	26	224	161	1	4	
Local	332	372		72	63	103	45	174	164	16		
Just	610	610		91	42	250	6	297	240	14		
Khyber	276	211		66	31	87	21	204	111	9		
Muz-Sheikhs	331	345		53	20	107	49	195	207	21	6	

## XXXVIII.—Incidence of Infirmities among females.

Particulars	FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 AFFLICTED MALES				
	All Infirmities	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Lepor
1	2	3	4	5	6
By locality					
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>293</b>
Districts	530	393	346	685	222
Quetta P. lun	297	277	148	365	
Loralai	512	359	303	618	143
Zhob	661	515	516	751	1,000
Bolan	800		2 000	500	
Chagai	510	125	231	742	
Sibi	600	470	363	753	222
Admin. terri. Area	640	66	405	822	666
Mari Bugti Country	658	650	316	671	
States	700	538	401	907	327
Kalat	710	573	388	922	307
Sarawan	511	77	415	651	
Jhalawan	558	395	482	743	480
Kachhi	743	531	263	1,120	
Dombki Kalori Country	706	373	38	1,054	
Malran	854	1 000	676	911	222
Kharan	729	313	800	736	2,000
Las Bela	602	565	535	725	
By race					
Indigenous Musalmans	632	490	385	793	296
Baloch	705	780	478	874	200
Brahui	558	365	473	687	560
Pathan	484	371	341	503	170
Lasi	674	778	462	818	
Jatt	645	364	209	942	
Sayyid	556	428	333	636	1 000
Miscellaneous	607	350	447	940	167

## CHAPTER XI

### CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

*Statistical data.*

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	IMPERIAL	PROVINCIAL
Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	XIII	—
Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	—	XXXIX

Chief Races of  
Baluchistan.

104 This chapter heading hardly suits the local conditions of Baluchistan as except for the small minority of the old Hindu families, caste — which elsewhere in India plays such an important part — is unknown, and even the indigenous Hindus are very vague on the subject. Our main consideration therefore will be confined to tribe and race. Even here, however we find some initial difficulties. What, for instance constitutes race? This is a debatable question, but is more a case for the ethnologist than for the Census Officer and in Baluchistan we have — according to looks, dress, language, manners and customs if not completely according to origin — three races who with their respective tribes can for all practical purposes be treated separately i.e., Baloch, Brahui and Pathan. The origins and genealogies of these races were considered in the 1911 Report and some discussion as to ethnological and anthropometrical arguments was entered into. The reader can also find other data of a similar nature in publications devoted to these subjects and it is not intended therefore to consider such matter in the present Report.

#### *Pathans*

General.

125. The Pathan tribes can be divided up into six main branches descended from various sons of the semi-mythical Abdur Rashid a hero of old times and one of the friends of the Prophet himself. The general habitat of the Pathan

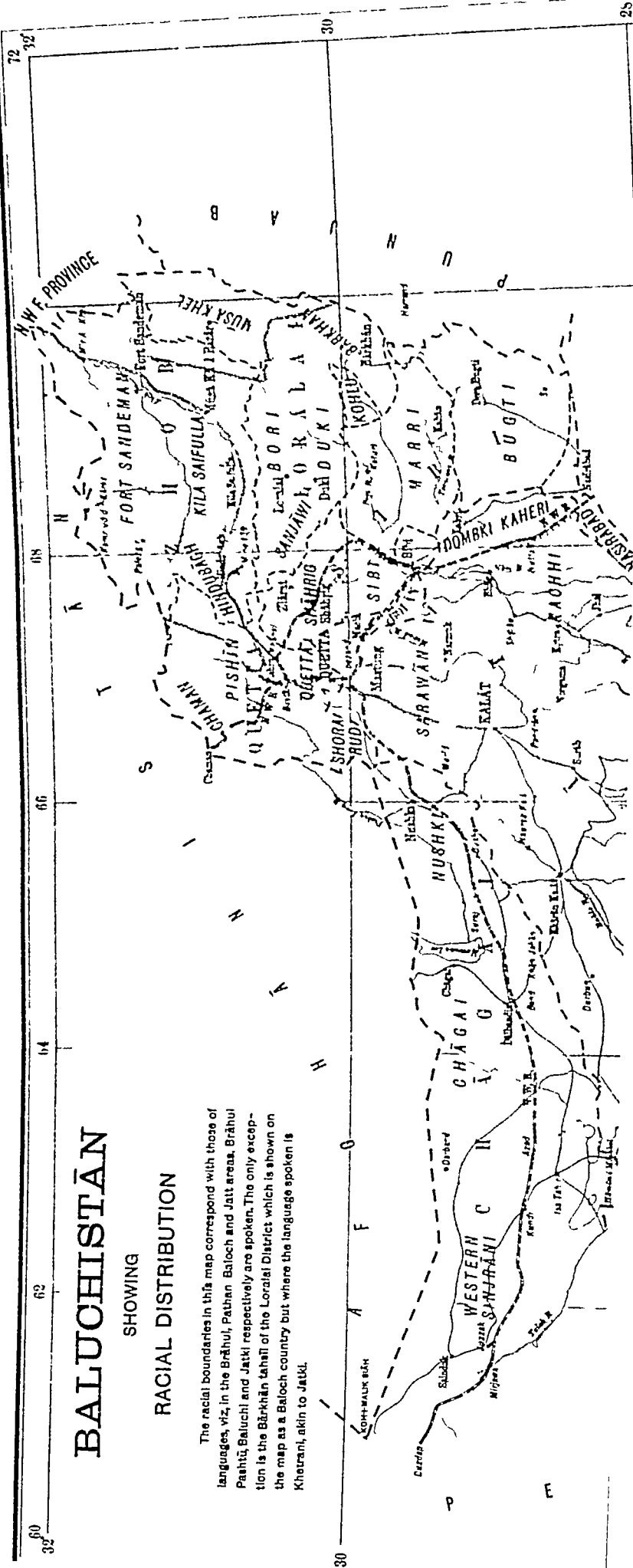
	1911	1921	% nation per cent.
Pathans	314,317	191,164	-10
1 Province	142,092	171,061	-7
North-West Frontier Province	22,317	12,467	-44
Afghan	4,117	4,824	+13

— as a glance at the racial distribution map will show — is a compact block of highland country in the North East of the Province comprising the districts of Quetta Pishin, a part of Sibi and Loralai, and the whole of Zhob. The

Pathans as a whole have decreased by 10 per cent which was only to be expected considering the general decrease in the population of the whole Province (139) and the migration of a considerable number of people from the Zhob District to the Afghan territory. The greatest drop is in the semi-indigenous. These are chiefly made up by Ghilzai Jawndah (§ 68) a detailed account of whom is given in Appendix II and who owing to the adverse conditions in the Province — famine and influenza — did not enter it in their accustomed numbers. This combined with the effect which famine and influenza had on those who did enter would account for their decrease. The aborigines consist mainly of individuals from the North West Frontier Province employed in transport work leave and recruits.

## SHOWING RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

The racial boundaries in this map correspond with those of languages, viz. in the Brāhūi, Pathan Baloch and Jatt areas, Brāhūi, Pashtū, Baluchi and Jatti respectively are spoken. The only exception is the Bārkhan tahsil of the Loralai District which is shown on the map as a Baloch country but where the language spoken is Khetrani, akin to Jatti.







126 *Tarin* As a factor which affects all Pathan elements, of whatever branch, living in Zhob, the decrease in population of that district by 13,000 must be borne in mind (§13). With regard to the Tarin in particular, the Spin section — smallest of the three Tarin tribes in 1911 — shows a notable increase of 87 per cent, and is now second in the list above the Tor. This increase, however, is more apparent than real as in 1911 the Makhiani clan were included in the Tor while now they have been shown as among the Spin, to which they properly belong. This also accounts for the decrease in the former. Unlike most Pathans they are of a comparatively quiet and peaceful disposition and are found mainly in Sharig and Sanjawi. Their chief clan — the Vanechi — includes various alien elements. The Tor habitat is Sibi, Quetta-Pishin and Loralai. By far the most important of the Tarin tribe, both in numbers and political significance, are the Bor Tarin or Abdal. The present ruling family in Afghanistan is from this stock, and the Achakzai are one of the most prominent Pathan tribes in the Province. Their decrease is understandable considering the drop in the Pathan population all round. They inhabit the Khawaja Amran range, on the Afghan border near Chaman, the Toba plateau, and as far as Kandahar and Herat in Afghanistan.

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
Tarin	72,411	36,010	-4
Spin	5,134	9,613	+87
Tor	11,890	7,023	-41
Achakzai	20,272	19,146	-6
Others	115	228	+98

1911 — shows a notable increase of 87 per cent, and is now second in the list above the Tor. This increase, however, is more apparent than real as in 1911 the Makhiani clan were

included in the Tor while now they have been shown as among the Spin, to which they properly belong. This also accounts for the decrease in the former. Unlike most Pathans they are of a comparatively quiet and peaceful disposition and are found mainly in Sharig and Sanjawi. Their chief clan — the Vanechi — includes various alien elements. The Tor habitat is Sibi, Quetta-Pishin and Loralai. By far the most important of the Tarin tribe, both in numbers and political significance, are the Bor Tarin or Abdal. The present ruling family in Afghanistan is from this stock, and the Achakzai are one of the most prominent Pathan tribes in the Province. Their decrease is understandable considering the drop in the Pathan population all round. They inhabit the Khawaja Amran range, on the Afghan border near Chaman, the Toba plateau, and as far as Kandahar and Herat in Afghanistan.

*Shirani* The Shiranis, or Maramis as they are also called, are found in the North East Zhob near the Takht-i-Suleman and in the Dera Ismail Khan district of the North-West Frontier Province. The Zhob Shiranis are called

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
Shirani	8,542	7,297	-15

Bargha and the other Largha. (For special reasons of decrease see §13.)

*Miana* The Miana branch still left in Baluchistan is a very eviguous one, but shows an increase in all its tribes. The Luni are found in Dukki, the Jafar and Zamarai in Musakhel. All these show signs curiously enough of Baloch influence. The Jafar, for instance, speak a Jathki dialect among themselves called

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
Miana	5,330	6,242	+17
Luni	2,516	3,187	+27
Jafar	1,286	1,355	+5
Zamarai	1,228	1,700	+39

Jafarkai, and Balochi or Pashto to outsiders.

*Kasi* The Kasi are of little importance, their numbers, as can be seen from the marginal statement, are few, but they are well off owing to the fertility of the lands which they hold in the neighbourhood of Quetta, where they find profitable

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
Kasi	1,337	1,295	-3

market for all products. Their leading men command considerable influence in the surrounding villages.

*Kakar* The Kakars are by far the largest tribe in the Province and account for about one-eighth of its total population. It is hardly to be expected that so large a community would show the characteristic of a single tribe and indeed the Kakar can hardly be said to be one.

They are scarcely even a loose tribal confederation, so slight is the connection between the large clans of which

	1911	1921	Variation per cent
Kakar	105,073	92,600	-12
Sanzarkhel	56,032	46,138	-17
Snatia	23,349	22,510	-4
Targhara	14,089	12,021	-15
Sargara	2,343	2,352	+0.4
Lamar	492		
Dawi	284		
Dumar	7,755	7,741	-0.2
Others	729	1,529	+110

they are composed — each clan indeed forming really an independent tribe in itself. The general habitat of the Kakar is Zhob and Loralai. By far the largest individual tribe is the Sanzarkhel — the most important section of which, the Jogizai, provided the "King of Zhob" in the old days and still wields some influence in upper

Zhob. The Dumar really belong to the Sanzarkhel of which they are the largest section. After the Sanzarkhel, the next largest tribe are the Snatia whose head-quarters are Quetta-Pishin though some are found in Sibi and a small number in Zhob. The Targhara and Sargara chiefly inhabit Quetta-Pishin and the Hindubagh tahsil of Zhob. The Dumars are too small in number

to merit attention they are found in Shang Sanjawi and Bon tahails. The decrease in the Kakar as a whole is due partly to the emigration of a large number of them to Afghanistan some years ago (§43). The federation is, however, so scattered over so large an area that it is difficult to assign any other particular causes for their decrease as a whole beyond the universal ones of influenza and famine. There was some Targhars emigration to Afghanistan after the Afghan War of 1919 and the tribe suffered more than most from influenza.

**Pani.** The Pani are even a looser conglomeration than the Kakar as might be deduced from a consideration of their very scattered areas. They are found in Sibi, Zhob and Loralai, parts of Afghanistan, and also in the North West Frontier Province. The only tribe which still retains any connection with the Pani nomenclature, is the Sibi Pani. On the other hand, the Pani of Loralai and Zhob have — for all practical purposes — dropped the Pani connection altogether adopt-

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Pani	25,673	21,737	-3
Mara Branch	6,714	4,872	-27
Musakhel	12,202	13,143	+8
Mandakhel	4,811	3,870	-22
Isot	2,812	2,861	+2
Zarkun	2,003	2,017	+0.7
Loran		1,291	
Unspecified		41	

ing separate names and evolving into separate tribes. The most important of these are the Musakhel, who inhabit the tahsil of the same name in the Loralai District. The Mandakhel come next, found chiefly in Lower Zhob. The Isot and Zarkun are small offshoots of the original Pani stock, inhabiting respectively the Musakhel, Kohlu and Duki tahsils.

### Baloch

General.

127 While there are many legends as to the origin of the Baloch, all our authoritative knowledge of them comes to this: that centuries ago they migrated into Baluchistan from Eastern Persia by way of Makran that they then slowly scattered over the Province in two main divisions—Eastern and Western, and that finally large numbers of them proceeded further afield into Sind and the Punjab. In this connection it is interesting to note that there are far more Baloch

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Baluchistan	172,472	178,326	+3.3
Sind	801,396	802,707	+1
Punjab	632,195	631,281	-2

in the latter two provinces than in the one to which they have given their name. The Baloch of Baluchistan are far less homogeneous than the Pathan and in many cases — as Mr Bray points out — the term Baloch

conveys status rather than race including as it does tribes like the Khatani Barr and Kenaguzai, whose racial claims to be Baloch are at least doubtful. The actual increase of the Baloch as a whole is — notwithstanding the marginal statement—somewhat doubtful. Mari-Bugti figures, for instance, are always suspect, and there is at least a suspicion that the Bugti Sardar — who for political reasons, was permitted to a certain extent to make his own Census — was moved more by feelings of amour propre and a desire to show that his tribe was in no way inferior to the Maris over the way than by any mere meticulous accuracy as to numbers. The Baloch are divided into two main territories and divisions Eastern and Western.

Eastern and Western  
Baloch.

128 Eastern Baloch				Variation per cent.
	1911	1921		
Eastern Baloch	111,319	109,605	-3	
Parsi	31,267	30,736	-2	
Magas	17,777	8,212	-53	
Mari	22,213	22,661	+2	
Bugti	19,276	22,737	+17	
Dumbki	8,713	614		
Khatani	14,323	17,123	+21	
Unsettled	895	1,194	+33	
Others	417	37	-91	

It is possible also that some of the tribesmen who had really gone to Sind were included in our Census by the Tribal Chiefs. The Dumbki variation is probably due to better methods of enumeration. As for Khatani, there is every reason to believe that the menial and dependent classes have — with the object of raising their social status — returned themselves as respectable

The majority of these have now returned.



family of the Ahmadzai. This latter small but select community has increased largely during the decade. Some of this increase may be put down as natural but most of it can probably be attributed to the dependants of this community

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Brakri Voties	13,873	12,974	+19
Akmalzai	5	119	+274
Itazai	154	431	+180
Miran	1,434	1,590	+11
Kambrani	3,093	2,414	-22
Gurguani	2,011	1,791	-11
Samalari	2,732	4,471	+63
Kalandari	2,812	4,832	+71
Dotia	1,225	1,763	+43

in Quetta Pishin returning themselves as Ahmadzai. The same cause is at work among the Itazais, many of whose dependants have undoubtedly returned themselves as Itazais with a view to raising their social status. The decrease of the Mirwani, Kambrani and Gurguani is due to migration to Sind, the last named of these being peculiarly liable to the effect of famine in shape of migration as they are but poorly off and possess little or no fertile land. The increase of the Samalari—a nomadic tribe—is due to emigration from across the Afghan border to Sarawan in search of better grazing, etc. That of the Kalandari may be partly attributed to the Mengals of Jhalawan returning themselves as Kalandari. The Pirikars formerly placed under miscellaneous were—at this Census—amalgamated with the Rodenis, which naturally sends the latter's figures up.

### Last and Jatt.

Last.

131 The term Last merely indicates an inhabitant of Las Bela and has therefore a territorial rather than a racial meaning. At the same time not all

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Fa[?] Ka[?]	21,779	23,311	-18
Jamot	9,721	6,943	-31
Ajerna	2,118	2,323	+7
Phulh	4,122	2,725	-34
Rorta	9,374	4,379	-53
Ranjha	8,103	6,037	-25
Chap[?]d		125	—

the inhabitants of Las Bela can call themselves Last which strictly speaking is confined to the Panj Raj or the five chief communities noted in the margin. Each of these five communities is theoretically equal, the Jamot being merely *primus inter pares* by reason of the fact that it supplies the ruling family. With the passing of time other outside elements have joined themselves to the Last Nucleus—as the original five communities may be called—and the Last are now a somewhat heterogeneous conglomeration. Among themselves the Last have various legends of an Arabian origin—like most of the other Baluch races to whom the glamour of Arabia seems irresistible. The Ranjha, on the other hand lay claim to Rajput descent. It is impossible to say how much basis—if any—of real fact lies at the back of these legends. The Last decrease has been caused by influenza famine and migration which causes were discussed in chapter one (§ 45) when considering the general decrease in population all over Las Bela State. Only the Ajerna show an increase due to their more settled and prosperous conditions which make them less liable to migration.

Jatt.

132 The Jatt do not occupy a particularly high position in the social tribal scale—the term Jatt or Jadal having a somewhat contemptuous significance in the Province. Their origin though vague is presumably Indian. Unlike

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Jatt (Jadal)	74,777	82,191	+10
Ud[?]	3	2,791	—

the Jat—with whom of course they must not be confused—they are nearly all cultivators and good cultivators at that. Notwithstanding their subordinate position to their Brahui overlords they have a certain pride and self respect of their own and many of them are fine up-standing individuals. The Brahui men take the Jatt women to wife though a Brahui woman rarely marries a Jatt man. They are not numerous in the Baluchistan and after that in the Sibi District and then the Dera Isma'il Khan country. Some are also found in Las Bela. The drop in the population of Jatt is due to influenza and migration to Sind on account of famine. The increase among the Ajerna is due to the immigration of Jatt from the Punjab and Sind for temporary employment in Camel Bullock and other transport corps.



camel lifters and trackers. Their search for grazing for their animals forces them to be continually on their move. In 1920-21 they visited East Persia with their camels in large numbers where they were employed on transport work on the East Persian Cordon. This temporary emigration at the very time that our enumeration was in progress, as well as the fact that—like other communities of low degree—they endeavour to improve their status by trying to amalgamate themselves with superior tribal units, such as the Mans and Bugtia, accounts partly for their decrease to say nothing of influenza and famine.

Tribal Followers.

138. The tribal followers are a very motley crew the descendants of in-  
dividuals who hailed originally from  
many countries outside Baluchistan  
Africa, Persia Afghanistan, India. There  
is a tendency for them to be gradually  
absorbed into the ranks of tribes with whom they live.

Indians.

139 The figures for indigenous Hindus and Sikhs were discussed—as far  
as any discussion is possible—in chapter IV and there is nothing to be added  
under this heading here. Some in-  
dication was also given as to certain  
aspects of local Hinduism. A few  
remarks, however on the subject of  
old Hindu families who form the

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
T. Lal Followers.	27,952	1,848	-11
Indigenous Hindus	14,842	17,479	+17
Indigenous Sikhs	2,792	811	-70

indigenous Hindu population may not be out of place here. These old fami-  
lies have been domiciled in the country so long that they have almost as much  
right to be considered indigenous as the tribesmen themselves. The Hindus of  
Kalat town may indeed be far more indigenous, since they claim descent from  
the ancient Sewa dynasty that ruled Kalat long before the Brahuis came to Balu-  
chistan. Others identify themselves with the old legends of the Baloch and aver  
that they came with the latter from far-off Aleppo. All indications, however  
point to much nearer countries of origin — the Indian provinces of the Punjab  
and Sind. Some may have come from more distant parts of India and few per-  
haps by way of Afghanistan. But however diverse may have been the places  
of origin and the dates of their migration the local effect of a common environ-  
ment has been to turn them into a more or less homogeneous community. The  
object of their migration, as usual with Hindu movements, was trade and it is  
in the useful capacity of shop-keepers that they take their place in the tribal  
organization. In the olden days ranking lower than the lowest of the dependants  
they remained subject to various restrictions but were on the other hand pro-  
tected by their tribal masters. The restrictions are now a thing of the past but  
the protection remains, the Hindu—like that other useful individual the Lori  
(§136)—being inviolate in tribal warfare. Unlike the Lori however the Hindu  
Bania is generally well off, or reputed to be so, and his immunity does not cover  
him from the risks of casual raiding and robbing. The Indian Panchayat still  
functions amongst local Hindu Communities. Ten years ago Mr Brar noted  
that these indigenous institutions were on the wane as a consequence of the setting  
up of courts throughout the country and also owing to a new spirit of individual-  
ism which was growing up in the country generally leading men to make light  
of old ties and customs. He added that official support would doubtless restore  
to these indigenous bodies their former usefulness. The local influence of the  
Panchayat seem on the whole to have increased during the decade specially in  
centres where there are large Hindu communities. Except in Quetta, and per-  
haps one or two other big centres, where the influence of the orthodox Hindu  
alien has been at work little movement during the decade in the direction of  
orthodoxy has been made by the indigenous Hindus who—cut off from the out-  
side world—still care and know very little about that most important Hindu  
institution caste. Most of them are undoubtedly Aroras a few possibly are  
Khatris. The Bhatias of Las Bela may possibly be Rajputs. But in general as  
long as a man is a Hindu, this is con sidered sufficient for ordinary every day inter-  
course. In matters of marriage however they are endogamous within their  
own main caste and within the circle of their own old families. In matters of  
religious manners and customs their belief and practices are coloured by the  
influence of the Islamic majority amongst whom they live (§ 79). Infant marriage  
amongst the indigenous Hindus appears to be very rare. In the old days girls

were married off between the ages of twelve and eighteen. This somewhat high average may have fallen off of recent years, but probably still remains higher than amongst the alien Hindus of the Province, or amongst those in the rest of India. It is in the matter of widow marriage that the indigenous Hindus show their most pronounced unorthodoxy, as this practice is more or less prevalent throughout the country to a greater or less degree. A few cases of divorce even have been known. Ten years ago in a forecast of the future tendencies of indigenous Hinduism, Mr Bray was of the opinion that with the rise of orthodoxy caste restrictions would be resuscitated, sub-castes would become strictly endogamous, the marriage age would be lowered and widow re-marriage abandoned. As far as can be seen, however, there has been little practical change during the decade in the religious or social practices of the old Hindu families.

### *Summary*

140 Owing to the local conditions caste—except amongst the old Hindu families, and even here only to a very minor degree—plays no part with the indigenous people of the province. Our main consideration therefore is confined to tribe and race. There are three chief indigenous races in Baluchistan: Pathan, Baloch and Brahui. The Pathans and Brahuīs show a decrease during the decade which was only to be expected considering the general drop in the population of the province (§39). The Baloch show a slight increase, but this rise is suspect owing to the doubtful nature of some of the figures on which this calculation is based. The Pathans are divided into six main branches, all of which except the unimportant Miana show a decrease of varying percentages. The Baloch are divided into two main sections, Eastern and Western. The former show a decrease, the latter an increase, mainly due to a rise in the population of one single area, Kharan. The rise in this area is as much due to better enumeration as to any other factor. Ten years ago Mr Bray prophesied the gradual absorption of the Brahui race into some more virile community. A decade is of course not a sufficiently extended period by which to judge a movement such as this, and the seeds of decay may be at work under the surface, but our present figures do not indicate any such disintegration so far—rather the reverse if anything. Of the minor tribes and races, the two most important are the Lasi and Jatt, both showing a decrease. Others are Sayyids, the Dehwar, Med, Lori and Jat—the last two being gipsies and camel-men respectively of Baluchistan—and the indigenous Hindus. All except the last named show decrease—mostly considerable. In this connection it must be remembered that there is a general tendency throughout the Province for the inferior tribes to return themselves as one of the three main races in order to better their social status. It may be noted that there are no ‘depressed classes’ among the indigenous population of the province, but among the aliens there are to be found sweepers (4,398), dhobis and similar castes which in some of the Indian Provinces are classed as “Depressed.”



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

## XXXVII.—Variation by Caste Tribe Race or Nationality

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION.		VARIATION.	
	1921	1911	ACTUAL PROGRES 1911 21	PER CENT 1911 1921
1	2	3	4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>795,625</b>	<b>624,703</b>	<b>-83,078</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
<b>Baloch</b>	<b>176,838</b>	<b>172,678</b>	<b>+4,160</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
<i>Indigenous</i>	<b>173,353</b>	<b>169,190</b>	<b>+4,163</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
<i>Western</i>	<b>195,982</b>	<b>113,119</b>	<b>+82,863</b>	<b>+73.3</b>
Balti	22,737	19,370	+3,367	+17.4
Dumkai	8,946	6,713	+2,233	+33.3
Khotan	17,122	14,162	+2,960	+21.0
Mazari	8,202	17,777	-9,575	-53.4
Mazari	22,891	22,232	+659	+2.9
Kand Baloch	4,718			
Jamali	2,861			
Khosa	2,412	21,247	-18,835	-77.8
Lashari	4,297			
Unspecified	10,272			
Unseen	1,164	949	+215	+18.6
Baloch unspecified	376	417	-41	-9.8
<i>Western</i>	<b>64,129</b>	<b>57,321</b>	<b>+6,808</b>	<b>+11.9</b>
Baloch	1,790	1,310	+480	+36.6
Dumkai	4,474	1,169	+3,305	+284.4
Gichki	673	851	-178	-26.4
Kandai	1,691	1,122	+569	+50.7
Kandai	8,696	4,167	+4,529	+106.5
Razai	21,677	20,865	+812	+3.9
Rakhshani	17,124	14,541	+2,583	+17.7
Razai	4,326	8,799	-4,473	-50.9
Razai	481	121	+360	+297.5
Razai	7,832	401	+7,431	+185.3
<i>Semi-Indigenes</i>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>+284</b>	<b>+13.6</b>
Balti	1,296	1,214	+82	+6.7
Others	1,082	880	+202	+23.1
<i>Others</i>	<b>363</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>+164</b>	<b>+82.4</b>
<b>British</b>	<b>156,734</b>	<b>187,787</b>	<b>-31,053</b>	<b>-16.6</b>
<i>Original Yards</i>	<b>17,956</b>	<b>15,917</b>	<b>+2,039</b>	<b>+12.8</b>
Unsettled	119	25	+94	+376.0
Caryat	1,291	2,911	-1,620	-125.1
Kand	421	154	+267	+170.1
Kand	4,322	2,917	+1,405	+113.3
Kand	2,414	2,917	-503	-20.3
Kand	2,396	2,614	-218	-9.1
Kand	1,796	1,222	+574	+46.9
Kand	4,671	3,325	+1,346	+37.5
<i>British</i>	<b>51,937</b>	<b>55,370</b>	<b>-3,433</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
Kand	18,791	11,553	+7,238	+62.7
Kand	2,942	2,916	+26	+0.9
Kand	3,372	2,929	+443	+15.1
Kand	2,381	1,872	+509	+27.3
Kand	2,796	2,468	+328	+13.3
Kand	2,614	1,977	+637	+32.3
Kand	628	524	+104	+19.8
Kand	2,112	2,172	-60	-2.8
Kand	1,596	1,777	-181	-11.3
Kand	2,163	2,719	-556	-25.8
Kand	3,914	4,772	-858	-22.1
<i>British</i>	<b>56,772</b>	<b>61,709</b>	<b>-4,937</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
Kand	8,973	10,324	-1,351	-15.1
Kand	1,311	1,371	-60	-4.4
Kand	11,442	12,799	-1,357	-11.7
Kand	21,971	20,962	+1,009	+4.6
Kand	1,903	2,611	-708	-37.1
Kand	1,699	2,697	-998	-58.8
Kand	4,127	4,914	-787	-19.0
Kand	29,223	27,649	+1,574	+5.7
<i>British</i>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>+337</b>	<b>+12.6</b>
Kand	1,291	1,311	-20	-1.5
Kand	622	611	+11	+1.8
Kand	906	760	+146	+16.1
<b>British</b>	<b>192,164</b>	<b>21,617</b>	<b>-170,547</b>	<b>-88.8</b>
<i>Indigenous</i>	<b>174,091</b>	<b>184,052</b>	<b>-9,961</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Kand	1,324	1,396	-72	-5.2
Kand	1,322	1,396	-74	-5.6
Kand	92,096	102,072	-9,976	-10.8
Kand	7,311	7,322	-11	-0.1
Kand	66,12	54,32	+11,80	+17.9

XXXIX.—Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—*contd.*

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION		VARIATION	
	1921	1911	ACTUAL FIGURES 1911-21	PER CENT 1911-1921
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Pathan—<i>contd.</i></b>				
Sargana	2,352	2,313	+40	+0.4
Snattia	22,519	23,319	-800	-3.4
Tayghara	12,021	14,089	-2,068	-14.7
Others	1,520	1,605	+85	+5.6
<b>Kash</b>	1,295	1,337	-42	-3.1
<b>Jani</b>	3,187	2,816	+371	+13.2
<b>Pani</b>	21,257	28,615	-7,358	-33.3
Main branch	1,072	0,711	-1,742	-26.0
Isot	2,601	2,812	-211	-7.5
Lann	1,081		+1,081	
Mandokhel	3,870	4,044	-1,074	-21.8
Musakhel	13,115	12,202	+913	+7.7
Zarkun	2,017	2,003	+14	+0.7
Unspecified	41		+41	
<b>Shirani</b>	7,297	8,552	-1,255	-14.7
<b>Tarin</b>	36,010	37,414	-1,401	-2.7
Abdal Achakzai	10,140	20,272	-1,126	-5.5
Spin Tarin	0,613	5,134	+4,470	+87.2
Tor Tarin	7,023	11,690	-4,667	-40.0
Unspecified	229	115	+113	+48.3
<b>Zmarai</b>	1,100	1,228	+412	+33.9
Other Pathan	1,340	661	+679	+50.6
<b>Semi-Indigenous</b>	1,467	22,717	-8,850	-39.7
Darrani	2,344	2,927	-583	-19.9
Ghillrai	9,659	18,586	-8,927	-49.0
Pathan unspecified	1,464	804	+660	+82.0
<b>Aliens</b>	1,636	1,107	+529	+12.0
<b>Last Panj Raj</b>	27,212	27,779	-4,567	-16.4
Angaria	3,363	7,146	-217	+6.9
Burra	1,279	5,774	-1,095	-20.4
Jamot	6,661	9,724	-3,061	-31.5
Ranjha	5,027	5,103	-76	-1.5
Sheikh	3,725	1,432	+707	+15.9
Unspecified	155		+155	
<b>Jat</b>	66,082	78,400	-11,418	-14.6
Indigenous	63,191	78,397	-15,206	-19.4
Aliens	3,791	3	+3,788	
<b>Sayyid</b>	21,542	22,183	-641	-2.9
Indigenous	20,265	21,296	-1,031	-4.8
Fakhar	9,501	9,750	-249	-2.5
Chishti	1,229	1,500	-271	-18.1
Gharshin	786	796	-10	-1.3
Kaher	796	938	-142	-15.1
Mashwani	924	1,008	-84	-8.3
Taran	935	1,231	-286	-22.8
Ustrana	623	764	-141	-18.5
Others	5,451	5,303	+148	+2.8
<b>Aliens</b>	1,277	887	+390	+44.0
<b>Other Musalman</b>	93,507	90,509	-3,002	-6.0
Indigenous	71,766	52,068	-10,102	-12.5
Darzadi	10,685	10,257	+428	+4.2
Dehwar	5,455	7,376	-1,871	-25.5
Gadri	6,958	7,201	-243	-3.4
Tribal followers	24,888	27,982	-3,094	-11.1
Gola	172	834	-662	-79.4
Jat	3,226	5,680	-1,954	-34.4
Khoja	311	367	-56	-15.3
Langa'h or Kori	1,371	570	+801	+140.5
Lori	6,890	10,936	-4,046	-37.0
Med	1,628	2,494	-866	-34.7
Nakib	5,577	6,536	-959	-14.7
Others	4,105	1,885	+2,220	+117.9
<b>Semi-Indigenous</b>	2,613	4,101	-1,471	-36.3
Hazara	1,997	2,454	-557	-22.7
Other Musalman	616		+616	
<b>Alien Musalman</b>	19,128	14,987	+4,141	+27.7
<b>Hindu</b>	51,348	37,002	+13,746	+38.5
Indigenous	17,479	14,985	+2,494	+16.6
Aliens	33,869	22,617	+11,252	+49.8
<b>Sikh</b>	7,741	8,390	-649	-7.7
Indigenous	841	2,799	-1,958	-69.9
Aliens	6,900	5,591	+1,309	+23.4
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	7,059	6,083	+996	+16.4
European	4,751	4,210	+541	+12.8
Anglo Indian	234	123	+111	+90.2
Indian Christian	1,708	752	+956	+127.1
Others	366	978	-612	-62.6

## APPENDIX II

## NOTE ON THE AFGHAN PAWLINDAIS.

NY

RAI BAHADUR DITAK JANIAT RAI C.I.E.

See *Part 1* and *1.5*

For instance, the  
class.

1 The name Pawindah is applied to all those migratory tribes who come down to British territory at the beginning of the cold weather returning as the Sammie approaches to the highlands of Afghanistan, known as the Khurasan. From time immemorial, the Pawindahs have traded between India and Khurasan. They bring down long strings of camels laden with the goods of Afghanistan and carry back, in exchange, the produce of Hindustan and the manufactures of *sil ges*. Many of the poor Pawindahs, instead of trading, engage in the local carrying trade in the Derajat, while others subsist on the profits which they derive from their flock and herds. The Pawindahs may be roughly divided into three classes —

- (1) Those who bring their families and establish themselves in fixed camping grounds known as *kirs* (camp villages) a portion perhaps going off to trade
- (2) Those who come down with caravans (*kaflas*) but without their families and who have no fixed camping ground and
- (3) Those who have no belongings and who come down as labourers.

These latter are known by the name of *clawra* folk. They wander about, sometimes in gangs, sometimes in twos and threes, through the towns and villages of the Derajat and administered areas of Baluchistan. They are ready for rough work of any sort such as stone-breaking road-making, clearing jungle (*bat mari*) and any sort of job where energy and strength are more necessary than professional skill. They are industrious and economical, saving all they can earn to take back with them to Afghanistan and subsisting while here mainly on what they gain by begging in the evenings after the day's work is over.

**Five budgetary priorities:**

2. The Ohlkal tribes are said to be descendants of Ibrahim or Ibrahim, and Toran. Toran had four sons after whom are known the Nasar Khazot, Tokhi and Hotak. The six tribes descended from Ibrahim are Musakbel, Ishak, Tarak Andar Ahmadai and Isap. The descendants of Isap were Suleman (the progenitor of the Sulemanikbel) and Ali. The main branches of the Suleman Kbels are the Sultan Khat Saraz and al-akar Khat, while the tribes who have descended from Ali are the Jinnai, Mashkbel and Musakbel.

Some say that the Yawara Motaka, and also Shinwara are directly descended from Toran; others, however deny this and say that they and their tribe mentioned above are the descendants of Goe Badchah's son. The story though possibly if not probably—false is interesting and is a false —

Gor had had a son and he had entered Hia-lustan secretly and he had abducted a Dzhirgana woman of good family who became pregnant. He was pursued and seized by the outraged relatives and when on the point of being killed by them stated that he was a prince and the son of Gor Badshah. A *push* (black muth) and a *dem* (mumtre) had accompanied the prince on his travels and these were sent back with the latter a signet ring to Gor while the prince was kept as hostage. They obtained the required attestation, but on their return demanded the two daughters of the prince in marriage as the price of their attestation. The prince was forced to agree and the descendants of these are said to be from the *push* the Nasars and the Hotaks and from the *dem* the Maklud and Dotaki.

Since the occupation of the Zhob and Loralai districts we have been brought more and more into intimate relationship with these tribes who during the winter months enter British India in great numbers some occupying and grazing their flocks, camels, etc. on the tract known as Zarmelan, others to the south of the Gomul river and others again in the Haman (Kharaj) and part of the Loralai district. Many of these also come down as labourers into Zhob, Loralai and the North West Frontier Province districts. Many others of the well to do class trade all over India and there is hardly a big city in India where these men may not be found in the cold weather some indeed having found their way as far as Australia.

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[illegible]

Besides these, there are the following Pawindah tribes, who are not Ghulzai by origin —

1	Miankhel	5	Mitha
2	Dautani	6	Malakhel
3	Nazar	7	Kundi
4	Miani	8	Chorani

Most of these join the Ghulzais in good and ill, and for this purpose the Miankhel, Dautani and Miani join the Andar, the Mitha, Kundi and Ghorani join the Nasar, while the Nazari and Malakhel join the Torani or the Brahui whichever suits them

The Pawindah tribes, who generally come periodically from Afghanistan to India are the Nasars (including the Miani and the Malakhel), Kharot or Kharoti, Sulemankhel, Shinwar, Nazari Mitha, Kundi, Taraki, Toklu Andar and Dautani. Of these who enter the Zhob district on their way from Afghanistan to Dera Ismail Khan and back are the Nasar, Kharot, Shinwar, Dautani and Suleman Khel. The Kharot<sup>1</sup> and Shinwar come in small numbers, and from Zhob they pass on to Kakal Damian in the Musakhel *taluka* and Duki, where they graze their flocks and engage in labour, some of the Kharot pass their winter in the Loralai district. The Dautani and Suleman Khel graze their flocks during the winter months in the hills in the vicinity of Mughal Kot, Mir Ali Khel, Gul Kachhi, Husuni Nika and Kuchmina in the Fort Sindeman tahsil, where they pay the grazing tax (*sum*). A few of them go to the Punjab for labour, but the majority of them remain with their families in the Fort Sindeman tahsil.

3. During the cold weather of 1877-78 an enumeration of the Pawindahs, who entered the Derajat through the passes, was made, and it was found that they numbered 76,103 — Approximate numbers

Men	55,139
Women	9,128
Boys	25,422
Girls	6,414

They were again enumerated in 1878-79 when their number was found to be 77,576. The Census of 1880-81 showed that the total number of Pawindahs in the Dera Ismail Khan district was 19,392, males 28,520, females 15,119.

Khan Bahadur Ahmad Shah Khan, Zangri Khel, Nasar, who has permanently settled in the Pishin tahsil, tells me that since 1877-78 the number of Pawindahs who migrate periodically must have considerably increased, and in this he is supported by Khan Sahib Pir Muhammad Khan Andar, of Quetta and Malik Muhammad Karim, Kharot. Khan Sahib Pir Muhammad Khan says that though a considerable number of Miankhel, Miani, Kundi and Dautani have acquired land in Afghan territory, taken to agriculture and adopted a more settled life, the number of *charra* folk who come to British territory for labour has enormously increased.

The total number of Ghulzais enumerated in Baluchistan in 1911 was 18,586 (males 10,889, females 7,697) which was made up of the following tribes —

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Kharot	17,400	1,397	18,797
Nasar	1,017	1,212	2,229
Suleman Khel	2,821	1,819	4,640
Tarak	1,119	967	2,086
Other Ghulzais	3,419	2,112	5,531

The Census Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1911 shows that the total number of Pathans in that Province was 815,183 (males 440,500, females 395,683) of whom 12,180 (males 26,209, females 16,271) showed Afghanistan as their birth place. In Table XIII of the Report (caste, tribe, race or nationality) the various Pawindah tribes do not seem to have been shown separately, and have been lumped under Ghulzai, whose total number was 30,611 (males 17,163, females 13,448). The Nazari (males 3,285, females 3,121, total 6,406) and the Shinwar (males 1,033, females 156, total 1,189) only have been shown separately. The Ghulzais were distributed over the following districts — Peshawar—males 1,170, females 2,841, Kohat—males 511, females 326, Bannu—males 2,013, females 1,363, Dera Ismail Khan—males 10,231, females 8,882, and trans-frontier posts—males 208, females 33. At the recent Census (March 1921) the total number of Pawindahs recorded in the North-West Frontier Province was 19,604, males 11,079, females 8,525, of whom 2,534 (males 2,026, females 508) were enumerated in Peshawar and 17,070 (males 9,053, females 8,017) in Dera Ismail Khan. The details by tribes are not available. The total number of Ghulzais enumerated in the Districts in Baluchistan in 1920-21 was 9,462 —

Districts	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Quetta Pishin	1,039	501	1,540
Loralai	3,750	2,862	6,612
Zhob	313	69	382
Bolan	61	2	63
Chagai	46	9	55
Sibi	525	258	783
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>9,489</b>

(1) An unusually large number of Pawindahs has this year (1921-22) come to Baluchistan—especially the Kharot and Taraki.

**Import and Export Trade.**

4. The value of their import and export trade was, in 1877-78 estimated at Rs. 1,97,000 and 19 07,000 respectively. The principal articles of import were dried fruits (7,00,000) madder (6,00,000), raw silk (5 00,000) wool (1,50,000) drugs (1,00,000) and the exports included indigo (6 00 000), cotton goods (11,50 000) and tea (1 00,000).

The value of the exports from Dera Ismail Khan in 1911-12 was Rs. 5,02,971 and the imports during the same year amounted to Rs. 7 61 912. During 1920-1 the exports amounted to Rs. 78,29 1 6 and imports to Rs. 61,26,711.

## CHAPTER XII

### OCCUPATION.

#### Statistical data

SUBJECT	TABLE	
	Imperial	Subsidiary
Occupation, General	XVII	
Occupational Variations 1901 II—21		XI
Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists (actual workers)	XVIII	
Concomitant Occupations	XIX	
Details of the Religion of each caste and of its place in different occupations	XX	
Occupational Details of the Tribal Tribes	XXI	
Occupational Details of the Principal actual workers		XII
Occupational Details of the		XIII
Cattle-Stationaries		XIII
Industrial Stations	XVII	XIII
Number of employees in the Railway, Irrigation, and Telegraph Departments		XIV

141 In considering the local figures for Occupation we are faced with difficulties of a similar nature to those met with in some of the previous chapters—difficulties connected with the peculiar nature of the Baluchistan population and its sharp division into aliens and indigenous. Where we have the requisite figures—as with the former—the population is in a small minority and of a purely artificial nature and where we have the really natural people of Baluchistan—as with the latter—our figures are often meagre in the extreme. With regard to occupation it must be remembered that it is only in advanced Western communities and in Eastern communities in which the system of caste under one guise or another is wide-spread, that specialization of labour is found. Now in the Province caste is practically unknown (§121) and the indigenous population is primitive. Primeval man is the perfect Jack of all-trades—his own butcher, baker, carpenter, blacksmith, house builder, boat builder and so forth. The Baluchistan tribes have, of course, advanced beyond the state of primeval man, but they have not yet reached that stage where specialization begins to make its influence seriously felt. In the course of a year a local tribesman may gain his livelihood in a dozen different ways. He cultivates his own patch of land, lends a hand to cultivate the land of his richer neighbour in return for a payment in kind, works as a casual labourer on the railway, calls himself a ‘*Jamadar*’ and provides road coolies for a labour contractor, indulges in a small trading venture down to Sind, and—with the proceeds—buys a few camels and hires them out for Government or other transport. He himself, I asked, will say that he is a *Zamindar*—thus being the most aristocratic of local professions—but from the Census point of view what occupation does he follow?

142 Again our Tribal Census—as already explained—was on a family, not on an individual, basis, (§7) and we were therefore compelled to deduce the occupation of the various members of the family from the occupation of the head of the household except in certain cases where we used special means to ascertain details of specialized occupations. As regards males, probably our tribal enumeration produced on the whole as accurate results as would have been obtained by an individual Census. Once we knew the particulars regarding the head of the family we were able to make a fairly shrewd guess at the corresponding information regarding the other members of the family on the male side (§7). Children, whether boys or girls, we have been safe in treating as

General  
Occupation and the  
Tribal Census

dependants on the main occupation of the head of the family. There remained however the women. Of the tribal woman it was noted in the 1911 Report —

"In theory he has no occupation at all she is a mere dependant on the family into which she was born or into which she has married. In actual fact she is one of the hardest workers in the family though most of her work is household drudgery and her lowly labour that the tribesman considers beneath his dignity."

If for instance it is the man who ploughs the soil, sows the seed and waters the crops it is the woman who assists in the reaping and threshing and whose special duty is the grinding of the daily corn, and the making of the daily bread. Amongst the nomads the flocks and herds are the man's special care while the woman pitches the tent milks and churns. Whether nomad or villager the woman is the universal brewer of wood and drawer of water. In fact without her the tribesman's life would not be worth living and apart from other considerations it is no wonder that there are so few indigenous bachelors in the Province.

§ 100 At the same time ask a tribesman to enumerate the workers in his household and he will only give the number of full grown men declining to dignify his women folk with the title of workers, though she probably often works a good deal harder than he does and the difficulty remains as to how—from the Census point of view—to classify this mass of all work.

### Distribution and Variations of Occupations

143 Considering all the local circumstances the safest procedure would seem to be to follow the example of the 1911 Report and to consider more the number of individuals supported by the various occupations than the actual number of workers. A glance at the marginal statement shows one satisfactory feature not always found in this Report—the figures in 1921 confirm those of 1911. The

Distribution of Occupations.

	1911	1921	1921 per cent
Agriculture	69	77	—1
Pasture	11	7	—4
Industry	4	8	+1
Administration	4	8	+1
Trade	4	4	—
Transport	2	4	+1
Domestic service	2	2	—
Labour (indirect)	1	2	+1
Arts and Professions	1	1	—
Others	8	2	—
Total	100	100	—

overwhelming part played by Agriculture is at first sight surprising. Baluchistan calls up a picture of a pastoral rather than an agricultural country and in Chapter III the nomadic nature of the population was emphasized. Here we find only 7 per cent. of the population—little more than that supported by industry—were nominally dependant on Pasture. The truth is of course that—as pointed out in the first paragraph of this chapter—the average tribesman is a Jack-of-all trades and though he may really be more nomad than agriculturist as well as doing a dozen odd jobs besides he prefers to return himself as *Malik* (Landlord) a being most respectable of local occupations. The indigenous agriculturist is often partly nomadic too and a glance at Imperial Table XVIII will show the large place filled by pasture as a secondary occupation to agriculture. The position of Industry on our list is somewhat misleading until one analyses the local nature of this occupation. In the ordinary sense of the word the Province is the very opposite of industrial. Imperial Table XXII will show and our occupation are chiefly made up of weavers. *Kozai* diggers mostly Ghilzai Pathan, carpenters, blacksmiths, grain parchers, butchers, wool spinners, cotton weavers, boot makers, tailors, dyers, barbers, scavengers and other humble pursuits of a like nature. These occupations in the town are filled mostly by aliens. In the tribal villages the work of many of these occupations (butchers, bakers, weavers, etc.) is carried out by each household for itself either by members of family or by the tribal dependants. This combined with the village blacksmith and carpenter and the importation of a few necessities such as mill made cloth suffices for the simple village need. A few of the more highly developed industries for supplying the need of the alien population exist but they are on a small scale and of the small number which follow them only a still smaller proportion are from the indigenous population. The number engaged in Administration may seem rather large in a Province so little administered as Baluchistan but the very fact that it is little administered and that the people themselves do take part in the

Distribution of  
occupations.

own government under the Sandeman policy of home-rule, *i.e.*, the gradual pacification of the frontier by the frontier tribesmen themselves, accounts for this apparent anomaly. The bulk of the **Administration** figures are supplied by the levy corps, district levies, police and the army. **Trade** in the large centres and for the more complicated needs of the aliens is mostly in the hands of alien Hindus, while the indigenous Hindus (\$139) fulfil the same function in the villages and for the tribal communities. A decade ago, **Transport** supported slightly fewer individuals than trade—now it supports the same number. This will hardly surprise any one with any experience of Baluchistan—"the land of the camel"—as Mr. Bray calls it. Indeed the wonder is that the proportion of transport workers is not larger still. Railways in the Province are few and far between, and animal transport—whether pack in the shape of camels or on wheels in that of bullock carts—is very largely used. **Domestic Service** is chiefly made up of tribal followers which accounts for the somewhat large figures under this head. **Labour** is represented mainly by the unskilled variety of labourers who have not specified their exact occupation. A small proportion of skilled labour is employed by the Military Works, Railways and other technical departments. Members of the **Professions** are not numerous in the Province, their composition can be seen in Imperial Table XVII. The remaining 2 per cent is made up by the **others** composed of fishermen, miners, beggars, etc.

144 The marginal statement serves at any rate one useful purpose, it confirms the figures given in Chapter I for the general decrease in the Province, whether as a whole or for Districts and States\* (\$39), the latter showing a decrease under every heading except for domestic service, labour indefinite and others. The chief causes for decrease are emigration and influenza. There has possibly also been some change of occupation from agriculture and pasture to transport and labour. The increase in domestic service is due in part—at any rate—to the fact that tribal followers this time have all

Actual variation in occupation 1911 1921

	Actual variation 1911 21				Baluchistan Districts States		
Agriculture	—	29 585	—	0 127	—	20 158	
Pasture	—	34 361	—	17 796	—	16 565	
Industry	—	2 127	+	2 379	—	4 506	
Administration	+	0 870	+	11 808	—	1 978	
Trade	+	3 017	+	5 223	—	2 176	
Transport	+	1 838	+	6 898	—	5 060	
Domestic service	+	10 985	+	2 077	+	8 008	
Labour indefinite	+	1 402	+	285	+	1 207	
Professions	—	949	+	278	—	1 187	
Others	+	4 752	+	4 551	+	201	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>75 078</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>6 236</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11 314</b>	

been shown under domestic service. The occupational figures for tribal dependants in 1911 are not available, but it appears that only a portion of these were then entered under domestic service, the rest being shown as following the occupation of the heads of their families. The increase of labour in the States is due to the scarcity and famine conditions prevailing in the last years of the decade which compelled a number of agriculturists to turn to other means of livelihood. In the Districts agriculture and pasture show a decrease. These are the occupations chiefly depended upon by the indigenous population who were mainly affected by Influenza and famine. The other occupations are patronised by aliens whose number—varying from year to year throughout the Province—has risen considerably during the decade under review (\$46).

### *Analysis of Chief Occupations*

145 Before analysing the figures in the subjoined statement it must be explained that—like so many of our statistics—they cannot be taken exactly at their face value. The picture called up by a **Non-cultivating landlord** as the owner of a considerable estate on the produce of which he lives at his ease is far from the truth as regards Baluchistan. It might be difficult in fact to find a tribesman without some diminutive plot of land of his own from which to take the dignity of *Mahl*. But he is by no means entirely—or perhaps, even mainly—dependant on it. His chief means of livelihood as already pointed out, may be something quite different—sheep, camels, or itinerant trade, and these being the more profitable he finds it economical to get a neighbour, perhaps even poorer than himself, to relieve him of the trouble of attending to it. There are, it is true, a few landowners whose estates are in reality too large for them to attend to themselves, and who therefore lease their property—or at any rate some of it—to

\* As our Tribal Census includes workers and their dependants, it obviously covers the whole of the population of the Province.



tenants but these are in a small minority. The same remarks apply to our next class, Cultivating Landlords and Tenants, who also depend largely for their livelihood on non-agricultural pursuits. For instance, about one-fourth of this class of actual workers have also returned themselves as dependants on animals, either as breeders or drivers. Only the figures for Farm and Field Labourers are free from exaggeration, and indeed probably err in the opposite direction since they do not take into account the nomads who wander from one harvest to another and add to their pastoral earnings by assisting at the reaping. The figures for the two remaining occupations Market Gardening and Forestry may be taken as substantially correct. The latter includes Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards, Wood cutters and Firewood collectors.

	1911			1921			Variation.
	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Total.	
Agriculture	181,823	291,357	503,490	172,716	261,969	534,915	+31,425
Non-cultivating landlords	22,831	83,718	77,649	18,719	29,785	87,471	+10,179
Cultivating landlords and tenants	150,049	227,940	478,858	154,093	322,316	476,409	-2,449
Land, past and milch gows, etc.	145	180	325	8	6	14	-311
Farm and Field labourers	4,811	1,267	6,211	617	1,266	1,883	+4,222
Market gardeners, etc.	1,621	1,299	2,910	766	61	1,280	+929
Forestry, etc.	1,624	2,063	3,637	43	72	116	-3,521

Viewing agriculture as a whole we see there has been a drop of more than 20,000 owing to the general decrease of population in the Province. In 1911 the non-cultivating landlords represented 14 per cent. of the total agriculturalists; in 1921 they had dropped to 11 many of them having been forced by famine conditions to dispense with labourers and till their property themselves. By far the greater proportion of the agriculturalists comes under the head of cultivating landlord and tenants: 81 per cent. of the total in 1911 and 88·7 in 1921. Probably this rise is due to a portion of non-cultivating landlords during the decade being forced to become cultivating landlords.

The minor occupations show a drop from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. This decrease is due to the general condition mentioned above, i.e. famine which compelled those following these occupations to turn to other indefinite labour for example as a means of livelihood.

The marginal figures and the other live stock statistics used in this chapter were collected under the circumstances detailed elsewhere (§ 10). The decrease in plough oxen and bullocks is only natural considering the conditions of famine and drought which prevailed in the Province toward the end of the decade. Owing to the War too there was a demand for cattle which were consequently sold away out of the Province. With regard to ploughs the natural tendency of the indigenous peasant is to state not the number of ploughs which he has but those actually in use. Buffaloes are of course not indigenous to Baluchistan except in parts of the Sibi and Loralai districts and in Karachi. In other places they are chiefly imported from Sind or the Punjab for dairy purposes.

#### Federation.

110. In the 1911 Report when dealing with pastoralism Mr Bray remarked —

Not only agriculturalists in public estimation, peace under our rule is enabling it to encroach on the old pastoral life more and more every day. Were the material conditions of the country really favourable (and it is not) there are not 500 million in the country is a great economic loss on this point. The horse would be rapid enough. But the supply of good water is limited and very large areas of the cultivable land is dependent on food and wholly on rain. If rain crop is all the land (and it is) it is long before it

rely entirely on so precarious a source of livelihood and the petty land holder of the country is also always an owner of flock and herds."

These remarks are equally true to day. The Province has an extremely small rainfall (§ 31) and there are no signs that its supply of perennial water has in any way increased during the decade rather than reverse. While such conditions exist, there is an obvious limit to the extent to which agriculture can replace pasture.

	1911			1921			Variation
	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	Actual workers	Dependents	Total	
Total pasture	31,850	61,183	93,033	18,670	46,042	58,612	34,361
Cattle and Buffalo breeders	700	1,711	2,411	1,711	1,081	2,502	1,716
Sheep and goat breeders	20,802	19	7,087	12,001	27,281	39,282	39,202
Breeders of other animals camels, horses, mules, donkeys	200	1,200	6,415	1,000	1,707	5,207	-1,181
Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	2,131	3,281	410	800	1,962	7,708	12,706

Pastoralism as a whole shows a decrease of over 34,000 individuals—including actual workers and their dependents—due to Influenza, famine and consequent migration, the latter factor of course being peculiarly operative in connection with pastoralists. Turning to groups we find that of the total number supported by pasture, 2 per cent were **Cattle and Buffalo Breeders** in 1911, and 10 per cent in 1921. This increase is presumably due to the greater demand for cattle from outside the Province already mentioned. **Sheep and Goat Breeders** represented 85 per cent in 1911 but only 68 in 1921, a natural decrease concomitant

	1911	1921	Variation
Sheep	11,800	11,800	
Goats	12,000	12,000	
Bullocks	12,000	12,000	
Cows	12,000	12,000	
Young stock	12,000	12,000	
Buffaloes	12,000	12,000	
Camels	12,000	12,000	
Horses	12,000	12,000	
Donkeys	12,000	12,000	

with the decrease of sheep and goats. No figures for these latter animals were taken in 1911 but considering the adverse conditions prevailing from 1918 to 1921, it may be safely assumed that a decrease has occurred. **Breeders of other Animals and Herdsmen, etc.**, were 7 per cent and 6 per cent in 1911 and 9 per cent and 13

per cent in 1921 respectively, a rise caused in each case by the increase in the number of camels, donkeys and horses during the decade.

117. As has already been pointed out, Baluchistan is far from being industrial Industry in the ordinary sense of the word, and only the humble nature of our industrial pursuits enables us to fill the industrial tables at all adequately. The subjoined statement shows the number of individuals supported by each order. **Dress and Toilet** comes first and includes tailors (2,112), boot makers (2,578), washermen (1,807), and barbers (1,111). In 1911 the percentage of industry supported by this order was 20, in 1921 it had gone up to 23. Next comes **Metal Industry** which supports 7,164 persons consisting of black smiths (6,651), tin smiths (300), workers in brass, copper or other metals (202) and makers of arms, guns, etc. (11). There has been no change in the proportion of these workers supported by this order since 10 years ago when the figures stood at 20 per cent. The third place is taken by **Miscellaneous** comprising chiefly sweepers and scavengers in towns and villages (1,398) and workers in precious stones, gold smiths, etc. (1,515). The remaining individuals under this head comprise pressmen, book binders and watch makers whose numbers are very small. This order supported 16 per cent of the industrialists in 1911 and 18 per cent in 1921. **Wood Workers** come fourth with carpenters and sawyers (4,358), basket and palm-mat makers (721) giving a total of 5,079, and supports now the same percentage as it did in 1911, i.e., 14. The **Food Industries** take the fifth place on our list, and include all workers on steam and hand flour mills (1,222), bakers and biscuit makers (705), grain parchers (167), butchers (968), sweetmeat makers (482), and employes in breweries and distilleries. There has been no change in the proportion supported by this order since 1911 when the figures stood at 10

per cent. Next come Building Industries including Karez and well diggers (537) and masons, and house builders 1,493. It supported 9 per cent of industrialists in 1911 but only 6 per cent in 1921. Ceramics which supported 2 per cent in 1911 supports 4 per cent in 1921 and comprises potters and brick makers. Textile Industries comes eighth, supporting 13.70 persons of which 928 are employed in cotton ginning spinning and weaving 211 in manufacture of wool carpets and blankets and 89 in dyeing etc. The remaining occupations call for no comment being unimportant and supporting almost a negligible number of industrialists (466). The increase in dress ceramics and miscellaneous is due to the large numbers of tailors, sweepers and potters who have come to Baluchistan from the other Indian Provinces, the demand for these groups having risen with an increase in the local garrisons, and with local urban expansion. The decrease in builders is due to deaths amongst masons owing to influenza and to the fact that fewer Karez diggers visited the Province in 1921. Local weavers also suffered from this epidemic which accounts for the drop under textiles.

	1911.			1921			Variation.
	Actual orders.	Dependant	TOTAL	Actual orders.	Dependants	TOTAL	
Total Industry	15,597	21,278	37,233	15,529	19,271	35,196	-2,137
Dress and Textile	3,115	3,173	7,821	3,775	4,190	7,971	+230
Metal	713	4,700	7,223	560	4,604	7,164	-159
Miscellaneous	2,052	2,000	4,052	3,112	2,733	6,147	+495
Wood	1,466	2,361	4,227	1,171	3,803	5,079	+1,152
Food	1,763	1,061	3,814	1,717	1,516	3,273	-541
Building	1,070	1,401	3,191	877	1,868	2,913	-278
Ceramics	71	401	712	520	815	1,311	+600
Textile	833	1,000	1,833	490	639	1,229	-604
Chemical product	12	205	217	144	229	373	+156
Makes of Transport	25	18	43	32	18	50	+7
Blacksmiths	71	134	205	13	4	17	-188
Producers of chemical prod.				6	7	13	+13
Furniture Industry	42	23	105	4	7	11	-94

The marginal statement shows the proportion of indigenous and aliens amongst the actual workers in each order of occupation. In textiles the number of local men is in excess

	Actual orders—Indigenous and Aliens.			
	Per cent.			
	Indigenous as (Karezi) indigenous	Aliens	Indigenous and Aliens as total	Aliens
Total	6,294	7,791	73.6	26.4
Textile	479	11	97.9	2.1
Dress and Textile	3	8	0.1	0.1
Wood	1,263	900	58.5	41.5
Metal	2,176	434	83.4	16.6
Ceramics	422	81	84.2	15.8
Chemical product	12	21	36.4	63.6
Food	1,177	541	68.4	31.6
Dress and Textile	17	2,000	0.8	99.2
Furniture	4	21	16.0	84.0
Build	1	432	0.2	99.8
Makes of Transport	2	2	50.0	50.0
Producers of chemical prod.		6	0.0	100.0
Miscellaneous and undivided	5.2%	2.81%	3.5%	17.8%

the makers of firework etc., and under food industries 17 persons working at hand mills. The large number of alien tailors shoe makers and barbers in the town raises the percentage of alien labour to about 13 per cent. Under building the great number of semi-indigenous Karez diggers raises the percentage of indigenous labour. Under Miscellaneous and undivided industries the number of

aliens is larger as this order is chiefly composed of sweepers and scavengers in towns which are immigrants from India

118 The statement below is based on figures kindly supplied by the Military Works Department and shows the wages paid by them—except of course in the case of Levies and Clerical Establishments—to their employees. It is of interest as indicating a rise in salaries all round, and may be compared with the marginal statement in paragraph 38 which gives the rise in the price of foodstuffs. The figures speak for themselves and need no comment. The post-war increase is due to scarcity and famine (§ 38)

Period	WAGES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS									
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mason	Unskilled cooly	Clerical Establish-ment			Levies Establish-ment		
					Senior	Junior	Vernacular	Camel Sower	Horse Sower	Foot man
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	P. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	P. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	P. A.
Pre-war 1911-14	1 3 to 1 7	1 1 to 1 7	1 2 to 1 7	0 8	104 6	41 4	74 0	25 0	20 0	10 0
War time 1914-18	1 4 to 1 10	1 4 to 1 9	1 3 to 1 10	0 8 to 0 9						
Post-war 1919-21	1 11 to 2 9	1 7 to 2 1	1 10 to 2 7	0 11 to 1 1	137 8	57 8	75 0	75 0	75 0	20 0

119 The special Industrial Census of 1911 only included establishments of 20 or more employees. But this time the scope of our Census was widened so as to include all establishments containing 10 or more persons. The statistics obtained in 1911 are embodied in Imperial Table XV—Part E of the Baluchistan Census Report of that year. The information obtained by us has been shown in Imperial Table XXII and the principal results have been summarised in Subsidiary Table XLIII. A glance at these tables clearly shows the insignificant nature of the industries carried on in Baluchistan. There are only 19 Industrial Establishments in the whole Province, 30 are working in the Quetta Pishin District (25 in the Quetta town and 5 in the District), 2 are worked in the Zhob District, 7 in the Sibi District, 6 in Bolan, 3 (all Railway Engine Sheds) in the Chagai District and 1 (Coal mine) in the Sirawan Sub division of the Kalat State. Out of 19 establishments 2 (Brick Kilns at Quetta) are seasonal working only during the Summer and Autumn seasons, the rest work throughout the year.

Of the 19 establishments, 25 are owned by Government, 3 belong to European Registered Companies and 21 belong to private persons (2 to Europeans, 7 to Hindus, 5 to Musalmans, 5 to Parsis and 2 to Sikhs). Excepting the Digari coal mine in the Sirawan Sub division of the Kalat State, which is worked by a local Brahmin, all other establishments are owned and managed by aliens. All these establishments employ 5,322 persons or about 7 per mille of the total population of the Province. Of these persons, 2,702 or more than one half of the total persons are employed in industries connected with transport, 1,476 persons or more than one-fourth in mines and the rest 1,144 or about 1/4th in other industries. 228 persons or more than 1 per cent of the total numbers employed in factories are engaged in direction, supervision and clerical work, 2,176 or 47 per cent are skilled labourers and 2,618 or 49 per cent are unskilled labourers. Of the 228 persons employed in direction, supervision and clerical work, 95 are Indian clerks and the rest 133, are employed as managers and supervisors. Of the latter, 49 are Europeans or Anglo Indians and 84 are Indians. Very little skilled labour is local, the percentage of alien and indigenous (including semi-indigenous) skilled labourers being 84 and 16 respectively. Out of the skilled workers, only 49 were non-adults, the others being over 14 years of age. In the unskilled labour, the percentage of indigenous labour rises higher. The percentage of alien and indigenous (including semi-indigenous) unskilled labour was respectively 63 and 37. Only 16 (13 adult and 3 non-adult) alien females were found as unskilled labourers.

working in the brick kilns at Quetta. The majority of the alien labourers both skilled and unskilled, have come from the Punjab. The humble nature of Industries in Baluchistan is also evidenced by the fact that out of 49 establishments only 18 use some sort of mechanical power in the rest (33) no such power is used. Of 16 factories using power only 2 are worked by electricity 8 use steam power and 6 oil power.

#### Transport.

160 Though sheep and goats are the necessities of life to so many of our inhabitants the Province does not seem to have produced any particular well known breeds. It is among the luxuries of Baluchistan pastoral life the ox and the horse, that such famous breeds as the Bhag Nari and Bala Nari cattle, and the Balochi mare, have been produced. But it is not the cattle or the horses or even the sheep and goats, large in numbers though these latter are which strike the attention in Baluchistan but the camel. In 1911 Mr Bray wrote thus about Transport by Road:

Indeed the camel ranks in local importance second to the sheep and the goat alone.

In the old days, it is true, pack animals were in no very great demand. The tribesmen were much more concerned to provide themselves with bags for their rucks than with beasts of burden for transport and merely kept enough camels and donkeys for their own small needs. It was not until the last Afghan war that their eyes were opened to the great profits to be gained from the camel. Rates went up a hundred fold every body who could get hold of a string of camels and rapidly made his fortune. So developed a now and popular occupation, especially among the Sarawan Brahmins, from what was originally a mere matter of personal convenience. But though Government brought the trade to existence and has given it an impetus from time to time, the tribesmen are beginning to have an uneasy feeling that the railway extensions are dealing it its death blow and that the game is about played out. With the decline of Government needs the camel transport trade is languishing and camel breeding seems somewhat on the wane. But this is probably a merely temporary reaction after an abnormal boom in the trade. The camel still holds the field as the one form of local transport in Baluchistan, and it is difficult to see how it can ever be supplanted if the line of rail.

The apprehensions of the tribesmen have not been realized. Two railway extensions have indeed been constructed, the Khanni Hindulagh and the Nushki extension to the Persian border but neither has had the effect of reducing the numbers of the camels which have risen largely during the decade. Another Afghan War has come to give a renewed impetus to camel breed and our operations in East Persia opened an even wider field of profit to the camel owner. The War the Afghan War and the East Persian Condon, are now things of the past, however, and the camel boom may suffer a slump such as was in the beginning of 1911. Whether this is so or not there is no doubt that the camel, to a greater or lesser degree will always remain a prime necessity in Baluchistan. Notwithstanding the increase in all transport animals by one of those perverse anomalies which seem not infrequently to occur in this Report the number of individuals dependant on road transport has decreased by 6,779 persons, and just in that particular group too pack animal owners and drivers in which *prima facie* they should show an increase. The other groups—coachmen, cart owners employed on roads and bridges etc show an increase of 2,103. The decrease in the former group may be due to the fact that to some extent, chiefly on the trunk roads cart transport is taking the place of camel transport.

The increase under Railway Transport is due to the construction of the Khanni

	Transport (animal owners and dependents).		
	1911.	1912.	Variation.
Total Transport	29,224	24,354	4,870
Transport by rail	4,965	2,477	+ 2,488
Transport by road	24,259	21,877	+ 2,382
Transport by water	8	119	- 111
Total animal owners and dependents	1,123	1	- 1,122

Hindulagh and Nushki Extensions completed respectively in 1917 and 1919 while the establishment on the old lines has also been largely increased. Since the Province has no navigable rivers or canal Transport by Water is confined to the sea coast of Makran and Las Bela. In 1911 a steamer called at Panni during the enumeration and its crew was entered under Water Transport. The time we had no such windfall and our mariners were confined to the crews of local dhows. Even so the number should, I think be much higher. But since the majority of the "dhows" are used not only for transport but also for fishing many of the

crews have returned themselves—and quite correctly in a way—as fishermen instead of sailors. The decrease in the **Postal and Telegraph Service** is due to the transfer of the Telegraph Engineering Department from Quetta to Karachi.

### Miscellaneous.

151 Under Miscellaneous the number of persons supported by each occupation for 1911 and 1921 is given in the marginal statement				Miscellaneous Occupations
	1911	1921	Variation	
Baluchistan	109,281	158,438	49,157	
Trade	20,963	32,310	11,347	
Public Force	20,797	32,174	11,377	
Public Administration	9,606	8,010	-1,596	
Professions and Liberal Arts	11,169	10,220	-949	
Domestic Service	14,291	24,950	10,659	
Indefinite Labour	10,339	11,854	1,515	
Others	13,803	18,771	4,968	
I Fishing and hunting	5,521	6,211	690	
II Mines	1,071	3,034	1,963	
III Persons living on their own income	632	771	139	
IV Insufficiently described occupations	297	1,808	1,511	
V Unproductive	16	708	692	

Trade shows an increase of 3,047 persons, chiefly due to the large number of traders who have come to Baluchistan during the decade consequent on a general commercial expansion in the Province. The increase is chiefly under "textiles" and "trade of other sorts." Owing to a large influx of the alien population (\$16) an increased demand for cloth has been created. Under "trade of other sorts" the increase is also due to the fact that a large number of traders in the tribal areas have returned themselves as shopkeepers without specifying the nature of the particular trade followed by them. In point of fact the village shops kept by such individuals are almost always in the nature of 'general store.' The increase of 9,830 persons under Administration (Public Force and Public Administration) is due to the fact that a large number of troops were posted in Baluchistan at the time of Census. The Police force has also been increased during the decade. Under Professions and Liberal Arts there is a drop of 949 persons. This head includes mullas, etc., whose number has naturally fallen owing to the general decrease in the indigenous population (\$13 and 14). Under Liberal Arts the Architects, Surveyors and Engineers show an increase owing chiefly to expansion of local military and civil buildings. Music composers, etc., show a decrease largely due to general drop in the indigenous Lori population (\$136). Under Domestic Service there is an increase of 10,985 persons which has been caused by the fact that owing to drought and famine a considerable number of the indigenous population have temporarily given up pastoral and agricultural pursuits and taken up this occupation. Indefinite Labour shows an increase of about 1,500 persons. A large number of labourers did not specify their occupations and hence these have been included under this head. Out of the order Fishing and Hunting, the former occupation (fishing) is carried on along the Las Bela and Makran Coast and its total has slightly risen. Under Mines the number has risen owing to the increase of the establishment in the Hindubagh Chromite Mines. The fortunate class of gentlemen at large Persons Living on their Incomes are represented by pensioners and proprietors of non agricultural land &c. house property. There is an increase of 1,471 persons under Insufficiently Described Occupations as a large number of contractors, business men, clerks and mechanics in Quetta did not specify the offices to which they belonged. Unproductive Occupations also show an increase of 1,492 persons, chiefly owing presumably to famine conditions.

### Summary.

152 An interesting Appendix, being an extract from "Report on Revenue rates and economic conditions of certain selected villages in the Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts and a brief description of the land revenue system of the districts in Baluchistan by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C I E," dealing with certain economic features of village and pastoral life, and liberally supported by figures, will be found at the end of this chapter. It only remains here therefore to give some general review of the economic conditions of the Province. Taking a bird's eye view of Baluchistan we find that the economic life can be divided into 4 main divisions—town, settled, semi-settled and nomad. The Town is now, as in 1911, an artificial creation of our administration, military and civil, populated

General Economic conditions in the province

chiefly by aliens (§ 49) and the alien traders and professions, etc., which minister to their wants. In this life the only part played by the indigenous tribesmen is as coolie and casual labourer. The next three classes are formed by the indigenous population at various stages of development. The Settled Elements are best seen in the regular village communities found principally in the Kachhi parts of Quetta Pashin, and Sibi and among the *Lasis* of Las Bela. They do not vary greatly from such communities in India and need no comment. The indigenous population is most typically represented by the Semi-settled and Nomad, who between them take up the real tribal life of the Province. Of this life Mr Bray says—

It is difficult to exaggerate its supreme simplicity. Take for instance the typical tribal life among Pathans. A Pathan tribe with its few parasites is complete in itself. The tribesman is his own house-builder, granary, husbandman. He may even be his own priest at any rate there are priests in plenty among his fellow tribesmen. He has no scavengers, his mode of life is such that one is hardly needed. He has no barbers. It is a case I shave me and I'll shave you—very possibly with a broken bit of glass. He has no midwives, any old crone about the place will perform the kindly office in his family. He has no potters, any vessel his womenfolk cannot make for him, he can get from the peddling Ghilzai, who also supplies him not only with copper pots and glass bangles but with new-fangled shoes, which have recently driven the house-made rope and hide sandals out of fashion. The Ghilzai indeed is the only outsider on whose services he relies, and he finds the *Lecher*-digging Ghilzai even more indispensable than the Ghilzai pedlar, whose part after all could be easily taken by the tribal Hindu. In the Hindu, from whom he gets his sugar and his oil and his cloth (which his women fashion into garment in his own house) he has a general storekeeper, money-lender, grain-broker, ghee-broker, wood broker rolled into one. Almost equally invaluable is the blacksmith-cum-carpenter, who for a regular dole at each harvest will turn him out sickles and ploughshares, razors and door-chains, knives and daggers. And third and last of the tribal parasites are the itinerant weavers, who make him carpets and tent-coverings from the wool he himself supplies."

What is true of the Pathan is equally true of the Brahui and the Baluch, though here we find perhaps more division of labour. But even 10 years ago, as noted in the 1911 Report, tribal life was becoming more complicated and the standard of living was rising. This movement has continued during the decade. Better communications have brought the tribesmen into touch with the towns and the larger village communities—where unwanted luxuries have been brought to their notice, luxuries which in the course of time tend to become necessities. Old prejudices against engaging in certain occupations are breaking down. Labour markets, in one form or another, have risen all over the country. By far the greater bulk of the indigenous population is still supported by agriculture and pastoralism, but a distinct tendency towards other and more specialized forms of industries is observable. There are of course obvious limits to the movement since the Province is essentially agricultural and pastoral and not industrial. It will be an interesting study for the next Baluchistan Census to note how far this movement has progressed by then.







XII.—Occupational Distribution per 1,000 actual workers among Selected Tribes—*contd*

NAME OF TRIBE	Agriculture			Pasture			Industry			Transport.			Trade			Administration.			Arts and Profession.			Domestic Service.			Labour unskilled			Others		
	1911		1921	1911		1921	1911		1921	1911		1921	1911		1921	1911		1921	1911		1921	1911		1921	1911		1921	1911		1921
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21											
Jadav	627	698	289	295	0	7	32	33	8	7	15	13	3	4	2	3	11	9	7	12										
Bhadrav	537	622	375	329	5	3	43	11	14	1	4	2	3	3	4		4	14	13	12										
Harnai	478	673	301	447	5	13	52	86	4	39	23	15	7	3	6		20	10	14	14										
Mamawal	657	911	353	272	8	8	37	23	0	11	22	13	7	3	2	3	8	11	15	23										
Nahar	872	911	353	272	12	12	37	23	0	0	22	22	3	3	2	1		23	4	11										
Samant	897	911	353	272	17	17	4	10	4	4	11	10	1	3	1	2		2	33	3										
Sajal	774	866	101	153	4	6	20	11	10	7	11	0					12	10	3	8										
Zahar	747	866	101	153	4	6	20	11	10	7	11	0						6												
Miscellaneous	634	634	13	13	23	23	23	139	8	9	7	15	13	4	2	31	26	26	68	68										
Nahar	604	604	2	2	33	33	33	8	8	8	8	8	4	4		8	13	33	33	33										
Rekhar	223	223	3	3	29	29	29	308	13	13	13	161		8		65	86	86	109	109										
Unspecified	802	788	83	66	14	18	20	47	8	19	26	13	10	13	3	3	14	9	10	27										
Barech	103	103	20	20	27	27	352	3	3	17	17	17	11	6		0	135	135	04	04										
Jafar	685	685	42	42	32	32	32	61	8	19	20	12	11	12	4	3	10	11	13	36										
Kakar	757	700	193	77	10	13	22	23	0	4	4	4	8	2		1	1	2	10	36										
Dumar	743	713	101	103	11	14	15	37	0	15	26	16	9	10	3	1	14	7	12	29										
Banzakhel	807	787	101	103	11	14	15	37	0	15	26	16	9	10	3	1	14	7	12	29										
Sarapa	741	741	81	14	6	10	33	33	0	10	44	21	14	15	8	2	27	17	14	66										
Qarfa	827	741	31	13	12	14	30	42	10	42	16	16	13	13	4	2	30	7	12	51										
Tardham	827	741	31	13	12	14	30	42	10	42	16	16	13	13	4	2	30	7	12	51										
Others	705	705	31	13	12	14	30	42	10	42	16	16	13	13	4	2	30	7	12	51										
Karl	765	765	17	17	79	79	79	40	40	40	40	10	10	49	2	2	17	17	14	14										
Luni	923	923	17	17	0	0	4	1	6	1	30	4	6	8	1	1	1	5	8	8										
Paul	800	800	124	124	10	10	4	12	6	1	14	14	14	8	1	1	1	5	8	7										
Main Branch	842	842	80	80	25	25	25	10	10	5	5	6	6	4				1	8	27										
Isot	806	806	10	10	35	35	35	11	11	1	1	6	6	4																
Leun	930	930	16	16	16	16	16	31	1	4	18	3	3	4	1	2	34	34	12	12										
Mamlokkel	771	771	16	16	10	10	2	2	1	4	18	3	3	4	1	2	19	19	5	5										
Zarkum	957	957	10	10	10	10	2	2	1	4	18	3	3	4	1	2	19	19	5	5										
Others	833	833	10	10	10	10	2	2	1	4	18	3	3	4	1	2	19	19	5	5										
Shrant	932	932	12	12	3	3	30	8	7	8	17	9	10	7	4	3	6	6	12	12										
Tarin	874	840	25	25	18	18	30	50	7	25	20	17	10	9	6	3	11	10	10	10										
Udial Achakral	894	857	4	4	13	13	33	60	8	25	20	17	9	8	6	1	12	11	6	8										
Sin-Tarin	821	821	10	10	30	30	34	84	0	9	15	15	12	10	1	1	13	11	14	14										
Tor-Tarin	875	856	11	11	12	12	51	39	0	51	15	15	12	10	1	1	13	11	14	14										
Others	105	105	11	11	12	12	57	152	0	57	15	15	12	10	1	39	39	2	2	2										
Zamat	635	635	104	104	18	18	18	18	18	50	19	19	19	20	2	22	22	19	19	19										
Others	252	252	143	143	9	9	125	113	18	113	72	72	14	6	82	82	82	71	71	53										
Lat-Paul Raj	601	731	300	196	23	8	18	16	4	8	18	15	2	7	1	1	11	4	19	15										
Asarha	812	812	172	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4		1	3	3	0	0										
Burra	703	703	200	200	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	4	4	4		1	6	6	8	8										
Jamot	642	642	35	35	16	16	16	31	16	2	16	16	16	1		1	0	0	28	28										
Runkha	820	820	10	10	33	33	33	31	13	13	48	48	23	3		1	3	3	15	15										
Shelha	850	850	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	3	3			4	4	19	19										
Unspecified	829	829	2	2	19	19	93	93	2	2	21	21	2	2																

**KL.—Occupational Distribution per 1,000 actual workers among Selected Tribes—contd.**

[illegible]

## **XLIU.—Cattle statistics**

District or State.	OXEN			HORSES AND PONIES.							Donkeys.	Camels	She-camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young Stock (calves)	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats.	Horses.	Mares.	Young stock (colts and fillies)						
										1					
Baluchistan	138 750	89,318	40,500	5,470	1 158,189	899 943	7 844	14,311	2,509	57 895	52,119	47,228	64,828	13,561	
Government owned	2 251	120	04	133	131	100	2,634	9 270	11	7 330	5,032	7	1	2,148	
Private	134 479	89,192	40 442	5 337	1,158 049	899,293	6 210	11 041	2,498	50 316	47 087	47 210	64,827	11,413	
Quetta-Pishin	5,383	2,931	1,461	1,023	92,595	31,718	1,098	1,630	102	8,069	1,963	1 305	4,839	1,467	
Government owned	200	77	42	129			1 250	770	2	2,004	220		1	782	
Private	5 063	2 254	1,419	895	92,505	31 719	740	851	100	5,305	1 748	1,305	4,838	935	
Loralai	21,728	20,323	12,030	539	237,857	51,409	1,148	2,978	841	6,305	7 841	3,928	9 609	1,052	
Government owned	65	32	20	3	7	23	371	429		1,461	129			400	
Private	21 093	20,291	12,010	536	237 850	51 386	777	2 547	841	4,814	7 112	3,028	9 609	943	
Zhob	7 041	2,632	1,924	18	201 716	29,188	647	1,457	129	4,818	5,807	2,451	3,720	763	
Government owned	25				13	4	293	963		2,374	2,630	6		660	
Private	7 016	3,532	1 924	18	201 703	29 182	300	654	120	2,444	3 328	2,445	3 720	74	
Bolan	88	168	105	2	80	423	24	16	2	442	137	3	41	7	
Government owned															
Private	88	168	105	2	80	423	24	16	2	442	137	3	41	7	
Chagal	1,349	788	343	45	22,034	45,720	139	254	12	1 448	2,620	4,344	2,186	20	
Government owned					4	30	80	212		81	142				
Private	1,349	788	343	45	22,030	45 700	59	42	12	1 367	2,478	4,344	2,186	20	
Sibi	28,223	17,389	6,598	1,841	106,889	98,456	1 500	3,791	527	11,409	13,184	6,870	10,778	4,869	
Government owned	1,871				107	48	620	846	1	714	1,902			200	
Private	26,362	17 303	6 598	1,841	106 773	98 408	871	2,886	520	10 695	11,282	6 870	10 772	4 703	
Kalat	53,293	33,520	12,054	913	381,187	270 806	2,080	3,863	685	21,181	10,616	23,608	28,274	5,283	
Government owned		17	2	2			10	43	8	15		1		2	
Private	53,293	33 503	12,052	911	381 187	270,806	2 084	3 821	677	21,166	10 610	23,607	28 274	5 280	
Las Bela	9 690	11,315	6,368	1 089	65,840	61,615	340	854	211	3,893	4,086	4,717	5,357	1	
Government owned															
Private	9 690	11,315	5 390	1 089	65 840	61 615	340	854	211	3 993	4 386	4,717	5 397	1	













**XLIV.—Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.**

Class of persons employed 1	Europeans and Anglo Indians 2	Indians 3
<b>RAILWAYS</b>		
Total persons employed	178	11,259
PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED	176	9,732
Officers	15	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs 75 per mensem	160	624
"    "    from Rs 20 to Rs 75 per mensem	1	6,927
"    "    under Rs 20 per mensem		2,181
PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED		1,527
Contractors		69
Contractors' regular employes		117
Coolies		1,341
<b>IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT</b>		
Total persons employed	3	398
PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED	1	184
Officers	1	2
Upper Subordinates		4
Lower Subordinates		13
Clerks		12
Peons and other servants		153
Coolies		
PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED	2	214
Contractors	2	12
Contractors' regular employes		10
Coolies		102
<b>POSTAL DEPARTMENT</b>		
Total	1	374
Supervising Officers	1	3
Post Masters		50
Miscellaneous Agents		22
Clerks		71
Postmen, etc		87
Road establishment		17
Railway Mail Service—		
Supervising Officers		1
Clerks and Sorters		21
Mail Guards, etc		34
Combined Offices—		
Signallers		
Messengers, etc		60
<b>TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT</b>		
Total	64	222
Administrative establishment	11	
Signalling establishment	2	26
Clerks		19
Skilled labour	1	159
Unskilled labour		83
Messengers, etc		

## APPENDIX III

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS—AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL

BY

RAI BAHADUR DIWAN JAMNAT RAI, C.I.E.

*Economic condition of certain selected families. (Para. 152)*

Annual income and expenses of certain selected families.

1 Having briefly dealt with a village as a whole, enquiry was made, at the same time, into the material condition of a couple of selected families in each, and the results thus obtained have been tabulated. The total number of families thus dealt with is 40 consisting of 235 persons (86 men, 71 women, 80 boys and 48 girls). The total income of these families is Rs. 13,332 14-5 (Rs. 46-1-6 per head or less than Rs. 4 per month) the total expenses are Rs. 14,871 3-11 (Rs. 52-2 11 per head or Rs. 4-5-7 per month) the total amount of debts is Rs. 13,716 14-0 or Rs. 48-12 1 per head and the total assets Rs. 4,070-7-8.

The income is made up of the following items —

- (i) Produce of lands after deducting Government revenue and seed grain Rs. 7,881-6-5 or 59-11 per cent. of the total.
- (ii) Produce of cattle and sheep, etc., Rs. 1,352-8.
- (iii) By labour Rs. 922.
- (iv) Pay of men in levy service Rs. 804.
- (v) From other sources Rs. 2,373.

The income per head from lands is Rs. 27-6-11 per annum or Rs. 2-4-7 per month.

The details of expenses for four families consisting of 21 persons have not been separately recorded, and excluding these, the expenses of the remaining 45 families (261 persons) amount to Rs. 13,661-4-5 (or Rs. 51-5-5 per head) which sum is made up of the following items —

- (i) Food Rs. 6,508-5 or Rs. 24-5 per head,
- (ii) Clothes Rs. 5,073 or Rs. 90-7 per head, and
- (iii) Miscellaneous Rs. 2,070-15-2 or Rs. 7-15-6 per head.

The income of these 45 families per head is Rs. 49-4 per annum or a little over Rs. 4 per month.

According to their income these 49 families may be divided into the following groups —

- (1) Families whose income per head per month exceeds Rs. 15 (Rs. 180 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 20 per annum (Rs. 240 per annum) One.
- (2) Families whose income per head per month exceeds Rs. 10 (Rs. 120 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 15 per month (Rs. 180 per annum) One.
- (3) Families whose income exceeds Rs. 5 per month (Rs. 60 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 10 per month (Rs. 120 per annum) None.
- (4) Families whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 3 (Rs. 36 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 5 per month (Rs. 60 per annum) Four.
- (5) Families whose annual income is less than Rs. 25 or Rs. 3 per head per month Twenty seven.

These figures show that out of the 49 families there are 77 families or 55 per cent. whose income is below three rupees per month 20 families or 40 per cent. whose income exceeds three rupees, but does not exceed ten rupees a month, while there are only two families (about 4 per cent.) whose income exceeds ten rupees per month.

3. Taking their expenses, these families (classified as in the preceding paragraph) fall under the following heads:—

Class I	None
Class II	1
Class III	6
Class IV	34
Class V	8
	49

Thus there are 31 families, out of a total of 49 or 60 per cent., whose annual expenses exceed Rs. 36 but do not exceed Rs. 60 8 families or 16 per cent. who manage to feed and clothe themselves, and meet other expenses with less than Rs. 36 per annum or Rs. 3 per month while there are only seven families whose annual expenses, per head, exceed Rs. 60.

It may be mentioned that out of the total number (243 persons) there are 1-8 children whose annual expenses are about half of those of the adults hence the annual expenses per head (for adults) may be computed at Rs. 67-4-7 and their income at Rs. 60-5-3 per head —

	Rs. a.	
Income	13,332 14-5	
	235 = 57 11	50 5 3
Expenses	14,871 3-11	
	243 = 61 2 1	67 4 7

Classification of families according to occupation.

4 In the accompanying, table these families have been further classified into landlords (who cultivate their land themselves or through tenants and also those who besides tilling their own land work as tenants for others), tenants (who own no land) and graziers whose subsistence depends mainly on the produce of sheep and goats or their earnings as shepherds —

District.	TOTAL.										LANDLORDS										TENANTS										GRATERS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Income		Expenses		Income per head		Expenses per head.		Families		Persons		Income.		Expenses.		Income per head		Expenses per head.		Families		Persons		Income		Expenses.		Income per head		Expenses per head.		Families		Persons		Income		Expenses		Income per head		Expenses per head																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	No	%	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	No	%	No	%	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	No	%	No	%	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	No	%	No	%																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	</

\* Includes one family comprising 18 persons of land owning traders

\*\* Includes 3 families consisting of 16 persons who are landlords as well as tenants.

It will be seen that of the 30 families of landlords, the annual income per head, from all sources is Rs. 56-8, and annual expenses Rs. 56-13-0 of 16 families of tenants the income is Rs. 35-7-6 (less than half of that of the landlords), their expenses Rs. 42-12-3 per head or Rs. 17-4-6 in excess of their income while the income of three families of graziers is Rs. 39-6-6 and their expenses are Rs. 41-11-3 per head. These figures would seem to indicate that the tenants are materially worse off than either the landlords or the graziers.

Families arranged by districts.

5 Taking the figures by districts, the Zhob tribesmen would seem to be better off, in respect of their annual income, which is Rs. 61-12-3 for landlords, Rs. 31-4-7 for tenants and Rs. 66 for graziers, than those of Loralai or Bibi the expenses of these classes being Rs. 43-6-3 Rs. 40-15-0, and Rs. 54-1-9 respectively and it would appear that a grazer spends more in Zhob than a landlord in that district and about as much as a land-holder in Babi.

Where the conditions are so varied, it seems to be unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from the results obtained by the examination of a few families. All that might be gathered is that these backward tribesmen manage to subsist as best as they can on their scanty means their mode of life is simple, their wants are limited, comforts and luxuries are almost unknown to them, many of them are in debt, and their condition needs improvement.

#### Pastoral Pursuits.

Distribution of occupations.

6 In para. 316 of his Census Report of 1911 Mr Bray has given a distribution of occupations which shows that 68 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture, 11 per cent. on pasture while 1 per cent. depend for their subsistence on all other occupations. "Agriculture is no doubt," says Mr. Bray "rising in public estimation, and peace under the British rule is enabling it to encroach on the old pastoral life more and more every day. But there was a time, when the sheep and the goats were the real staff in Baluchistan, even to-day they are all that stands between large number of the population and starvation or wholesale emigration."

Occupations by districts.

7 A statement has been compiled from the Census occupation table (X) —Part A, which shows by districts the number of actual workers and dependants on (1) all occupations and (2) on exploitation of the surface of the earth, and the subsidiary occupations. The total number of workers in the districts (as distinguished from the States) is 1,56,718, (males 1,51,742 females 1,076) and the number of dependants is 2,57,691, making a total of 4,14,412. Of these, the workers and dependants on exploitation of the surface of the earth are 3,15,277 (or 76 per cent.) —workers 1,00,123 (including 81 females) and dependants —1,15,152.

Ordinary cultivation, which is a sub-head of exploitation of the surface of the earth, supports 82,428 (including 6 females) workers, and 1,87,125 dependants (total 2,72,553 or 65-7 per cent.). Of the total (4,14,412), 41,191 or 9-7 per cent. (workers 13,814 dependants 27,350) depend on raising of farm stock, of which 33,161 (workers 11,033, dependants 22,409) or 81-2 per cent. (of 41,191) are sheep and goat breeders. The distribution of occupations by districts is as follows:—

Districts	Total number of workers and dependants	ORDINARY CULTIVATION		RAISING OF FARM STOCK		OTHER PASTORAL PURSUITS	
		Number.	Percent to total	Number	Percent to total	Number	Percent to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta Pukia	1,57,818	79,829	53.2	4,329	3.3	2,791	61.8
Loralai	73,779	84,316	77.9	9,843	12.4	7,793	81.4
Bibi	1,17,185	87,843	71.7	8,219	7.0	8,846	89.1
Zhob	79,366	44,917	56.5	13,375	16.9	12,971	91.8
Eala	2,894	857	29.5	—	—	—	—
Chag	16,311	4,529	28.0	8,719	54.0	3,643	62.0

It will be noticed that the highest percentage of dependants on ordinary cultivation (77) is in the Loralai district, and the highest percentage of those dependent on raising of farm stock (31-9) is in Chag.

8. The importance of the pastoral pursuits, in this country does not only rest on the percentage of population which they support, but also on the fact that the revenue which is derived from this source annually (Rs. 1,81,766 in 1918-19) forms 17-4 per cent. of the total land revenue of the Province. Bearing these facts in mind, it appeared to me that it would be useful to embody some information about this class of people in the present Report.

Percentage of revenue derived from cattle and goats.

9 It may be mentioned that before the British occupation of the country cattle tax was levied only in a few of the districts which were under the Afghan rule. It was known as the *sar-t-rama*, and the rates levied by the Afghans in Pishin and Shorapur were one rupee for a camel, eight annas for a cow, six annas for a donkey, and one anna for a sheep or goat. Horses and plough oxen were not taxed, and Sayyids as a class, and other persons who paid fixed land revenue in cash were exempt from the tax when grazing within their own tribal limits.

Formal sanction of the Government of India was obtained, in 1889, to the imposition of the cattle tax in the whole of the Administered area and orders and rules were issued in 1890, and revised in 1908. The tax is now levied in whole of the Agency, except in Nasirabad, the Bolan Pass and Nushki, and in other tracts, such as Toba Achakzai, where it has been included in the fixed land revenue. The rates of the tax on animals of the settled inhabitants and local pawindahs are for each male camel eight annas, female camel one rupee, buffalo eight annas, bullock or cow six annas, donkey four annas, and sheep or goat one anna, while in the case of pawindahs who come from Afghanistan and go on to Dera Ismail Khan or Dera Ghazi Khan the rate on sheep and goats is double and on camels it is 50 per cent above the Baluchistan rate. Animals used *bonâ fide* for ploughing purposes, and milch cows up to the extent of two cows for a family of five persons or more, are exempt.

10 I endeavoured to obtain statistics from each tahsil for animals taxed during the first year after the introduction of the Rules in 1890, with a view to compare them with the year 1918-19, and see whether the farm stock has increased or decreased, but it is regrettable that the result is not satisfactory, as in very few tahsils, the earliest year for which figures are available is identical. Thus the Shahrig tahsil has supplied figures for 1891-92, Dalbandin has been unable to give information for any year previous to 1914-15, while in the case of Barkhan and Kohlu tahsils no information is available previous to 1918-19 owing to the destruction of the tahsil records. Defective though this information is for purposes of comparison, it shows the number of animals taxed, and the amount of tax assessed in each tahsil on (1) animals belonging to the permanent inhabitants, and (2) nomads, by enumeration and *ijara* separately during the year 1918-19, but here again the statistics do not represent the total number of animals of each kind owned by the tribesmen as they do not include (a) the number of animals, viz., plough oxen, milch cows, etc., which are exempt from the tax, (b) the animals of the villages or the tribes whose grazing tax is included in the fixed land revenue and (c) the number of animals which pay the tax by *ijara* assessment in which number as recorded in the agreement is, in many cases, only a guess work. These *ijaras* are generally made with sections of tribes, or villages, a lump sum is fixed and the internal distribution is made by the headmen, and a rough estimate of the number of animals taxed is, some times, entered in the *ijara* agreements, to make up the amount of the *ijara*. This Statement shows that the total amount of the tax assessed in 1918-19 was Rs 1,81,766 —

	Rs	A	P
1 Permanent inhabitants—			
By enumeration	15,234	3	1
By <i>ijara</i>	81,602	14	1
TOTAL	96,837	1	2
2 Nomads—			
By enumeration	69,731	7	3
By <i>ijara</i>	15,194	7	7
TOTAL	84,925	14	10
GRAND TOTAL	1,81,766	0	0

Of the animals taxed, the important ones which supplement the income of the tribesmen directly or indirectly are the sheep, goats and camels, the number of the latter animals with the permanent inhabitants being comparatively small. Cow, the *lamdhenu* of the *Shastras* (giver of all that one desires), is not so important in Baluchistan as it is in many parts of India, where apart from its utility it is regarded by the Hindus, as sacred, but the importance of the sheep may be gathered from no less an authority than Nasir Khan the Great, who was fond of saying (and the only reason why he did not mention the goat was that the sheep is the shepherd's pet, while the goat comes in for all his curses) "The sheep is a goodly tree that bears four and twenty fruits—flesh, wool, milk, curds, whey, ghī, and a multitude of other products for many of which the English language might be ransacked in vain to supply equivalents."

The number of sheep, goats, and camels in various tahsils during the first year for which statistics are available, and during 1918-19, is given in the following table —

FIRST YEAR FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE.										FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.									
Total	Year.	BOTTLED BEER			TOTAL			BOTTLED BEER			TOTAL			Bottled and grain.	T	A			
		Canada.	Bottled and grain.	Canada.	Bottled and grain.	Canada.	Bottled and grain.	Canada.	Bottled and grain.	Canada.	Bottled and grain.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Quebec	1913-13	344	34,727	1,948	32,187	2,214	63,294	229	15,280	1,448	24,266	1,746	26,775	1,746	26,775	1,746			
Pelle	1912-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	945	29,074	6,428	73,758	6,428	1,024,422	6,428	73,758	6,428			
Shawano	1908-10	6	1,283	1,054	24,254	1,000	29,597	—	63	23	183	23	616	23	183	23			
St. John	1901-03	72	12,707	1,000	1,710	1,078	15,057	129	3,945	873	2,388	866	6,330	866	2,388	866			
Shawano	1901-02	93	26,100	213	2,110	208	32,219	1	81,997	200	3,781	310	82,768	310	3,781	310			
Kelle	—	N/A	valuable	—	—	—	—	230	23,808	—	712	230	26,379	230	712	230			
Shawano	1906-07	131	21,782	—	80	131	24,872	120	48,870	—	—	1,3	48,870	1,3	48,870	1,3			
Kelle Shawano	1908-10	4,197	91,900	810	—	8,007	91,900	4,237	1,23,800	2,808	29,808	7,273	1,84,608	7,273	29,808	7,273			
Port Shawano	1908-10	—	1,05,077	4,878	26,337	4,878	1,47,784	678	1,21,847	24,026	28,644	24,026	1,30,981	24,026	28,644	24,026			
Shawano Kelle	1903-04	—	—	—	—	446	1,100	1,458	1,26,964	1,615	3,872	3,171	1,28,856	3,171	3,872	3,171			
Port Shawano	—	504	valuable	—	—	—	—	—	130	943	863	943	710	943	863	943			
Pelle	1907-08	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	25,471	2,860	45,103	2,728	64,872	2,728	45,103	2,728			
Shawano	1904-05	—	22,478	73	714	73	24,190	—	64,372	137	7	137	64,372	137	7	137			
Port	1902-03	—	90,617	247	8,425	247	1,03,552	—	94,187	1,669	7,287	1,669	1,03,552	1,669	7,287	1,669			
Shawano	1911-12	1,448	22,974	6,946	64,822	8,424	71,747	1,364	14,290	619	2,908	1,977	17,278	1,977	2,908	1,977			
Shawano	1911-13	174	231	238	8,401	446	8,822	4,778	78,399	571	11,082	4,948	87,481	4,948	11,082	4,948			
Total		6,472	8,04,613	17,425	1,47,108	24,243	6,72,193	12,774	8,64,379	44,086	2,06,647	27,689	21,55,007	27,689	2,06,647	27,689			

Details of estimate for bottled Subsidies and amounts respectively are not available.

The figures for nomads of Baluchistan though important in respect of pastoral life, are of variable quantity, and do not afford a sure basis for purposes of comparison. Those for the settled inhabitants are, as mentioned above, defective in some respects, the number of animals for the early years not being available. Taking only such of the tahsils, the statistics of which appear to be somewhat reliable the result is as follows —

*I—Tahsils which show a decrease*

Tahsil	Number of sheep and goats in the first year	Number of sheep and goats in 1918-19
1 Quetta	31,727	15,380
2 Sibi	13,787	7,945
3 Bori	99,917	96,187
4 Nushki	22,921	14,239

*II—Tahsils which show an increase*

1 Shang	50,100	81,987
2 Killa Saifullah	91,909	1,38,600
3 Hindubagh	31,792	19,876
4 Fort Sandeman	1,05,477	1,31,017
5 Sanjawi	63,476	68,372

It may be gathered from these admittedly incomplete figures that in tahsils which are agriculturally advanced the number of sheep and goats is decreasing (the exception being the Nushki tahsil), while in those tahsils where there is still a larger proportion of nomadic population or where grazing is more plentiful, the numbers have increased.

11 The comparison of the amount of the cattle tax realised from the settled inhabitants in 1900-01 and 1918-19, excluding Nushki and Dairindin which had no receipts under this head in 1900-01, shows that the total amount of the tax in 1918-19 was Rs 85,878 against Rs 53,554 in 1900-01, an increase of Rs 22,821 or 60.75 per cent. But there has been a decrease in Shorapur, Sibi and Fort Sandeman.

12 Enquiry has been made into the economic condition of twelve families of different tribes whose sole or principal means of subsistence is the proceeds of their sheep and goats. The rearing of sheep and goats, though more profitable in some respects than the cultivation of *khushkaba* or *sailaba* lands, which is dependant on precarious rainfall, is not free from risks, as, during the seasons of drought the mortality among the animals is very heavy. During 1918-19 it is only one family which has been fortunate in having no deaths among their animals, though accuracy of the figures supplied for this family appears to be somewhat doubtful, while in other cases the mortality has ranged between 22 and 60 per cent. Among the Sarangzai tribe it has been 64 per cent. In the case of five families who own no lands the direct income per head is Rs 29-2-0 per annum, and the expenses Rs 37-4-7 per annum, the total amount of their debts being Rs 1,870-8-0 or Rs 374-1-7 per family and Rs 42-8-2 per head. In the case of seven other families who combine pasture with agriculture, the income per head is Rs 18-13-1, their expenses Rs 17-11-7, the total amount of debts Rs 1,020 or Rs 115-11-6 per family, and Rs 11-12-6 per head. These *maldars*, who depend on their sheep and goats for their subsistence, do not seem to be much worse off than their brethren who live on the produce of their lands. But their scanty income is due to the fact that the number of sheep and goats kept by these families is small, the highest being 215 animals owned by a Luni family of Duka. They have of necessity to move from place to place in search of pastures, most of them own no huts and live during summer months in the open and in winter under a *hizdi* or a *parch*, shelter of mats. Their household furniture consists of a few sheep skins for milk, *ghit*, grain and atta, a few earthen pots some of which are made by the women themselves, a couple of wooden *lasas*—plates, a hand mill, a *gadwa*, a griddle, and some sacks and *namdahs*.

They generally have two suits of clothes in a year, which are washed once in a month, and sometimes once in two months, and they do not seem to be very particular about personal cleanliness. Shakur Sarangzai told me that he and his wife only bathe when they find ceremonial purification is necessary and the girls of the family may bathe three or four times in a year more as a pastime when they happen to be ill by themselves close to running water, than as a necessity. In fact it is considered against their etiquette to suggest to a daughter—especially a grown up one—to have a bath.

It appears that the living of the Baloch Maris and Hasni Khetran, is more expensive than that of the Pathans of the same class as the former wear more and better clothes, do not generally eat *agra*—porridge, which is less expensive than bread made of wheat, *malai* or *javari*, and are more hospitable, the cost of clothes in a year being Rs 27 for males and Rs 24 for females amongst the Hasnis, Rs 21 among the Maris of Quart Mandai, while among the Lahrzai Belkhel Musakhel Pathans it is as low as Rs 12 both for men and women.

But poor as they may appear to be, they seem to have been forced, by circumstances, to keep up with the times and the *walhar*—bride price—has among them also considerably risen the present amount being Rs 500 to 1,200 against Rs 250 paid half in cash and half in kind in olden days. For instance Jamal Khan Pincrai paid Rs 250 as *walhar* when he married about eleven years ago, and Mulla Singu Pincrai has recently betrothed his daughter for Rs 600 and Wahidat Luni has agreed to pay Rs 1,200 for his son's bride.





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**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921**  
**VOLUME IV**

**BALUCHISTAN**

**Part II—TABLES**



## PART II.

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# TABLE I.

## Area, Houses and Population

The Census of Baluchistan was made up of two parts (i) the regular census of cantonments, towns, bazar, railway premises and other alien settlement which was conducted in the ordinary manner on the standard Indian Schedule on the night of the 18th March 1921, and (ii) the non-synchronous census of the tribesmen and other indigenous inhabitants on a schedule peculiar to Baluchistan which was carried out during the previous Summer and Autumn. The results may be summarized thus:

	Female	Males	Female
Regular Census	91,876	77,141	17,687
Total Census	704,789	583,851	720,935
Baluchistan	709,625	461,060	738,625

The term "House" includes not only houses but also blankets tents and other movable or temporary dwelling. The term "Village" includes not only villages in the ordinary sense of the word, but also localities which, though possibly containing no permanent dwellings, are regularly occupied at certain seasons of the year.





## TABLE II.

**Variation in Population since 1901.**

Census results in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 may be summarised thus —

Year	Area in square miles dealt with	POPULATION		
		Total	Estimated	Enumerated
1891	20,568	171,752	142,473	20,279
1901	82,050	810,746	459,728	351,018
1911	134,638	834,703		834,703
1921	134,638	799,025	2,231	797,394

The first census of 1891 was too rough and fragmentary to lend itself for comparison in this table



TABLE III.

**Towns and Villages Classified by Population**

(1) The following "unclassified" population is included in the figures given in column 18 of the Table —

	Road side	Railway Gang huts	TOTAL
<i>Districts</i>	<i>1,415</i>	<i>2,321</i>	<i>3,736</i>
Quetta Pishin		353	353
Loralai	743		743
Zhob	107	101	208
Bolan	389	601	990
Chagai		721	721
Sibi	176	545	721

(2) The figures for "train enumeration" and "troops on the march" have been included in the following villages which have been placed, in columns 4—13 according to their total population

Districts	Villages	Normal population	Train enumeration	Troops on march	TOTAL
Quetta Pishin	1 Bostan	483	137		620
Sibi	2 Sibi	6,167	219		6,386
"	3 Nari Gorge	41	86		127
"	4. Bolan Junction	22	127		149
"	5 Harnai	2,413		352*	2,765
"	6 Temple Dera	73	104		177
"	7 Bellpat	119	210		329
Zhob	8 Mara Tangi	43		532	575
"	9 Murgha Kibzai	2,060		1,339	3,399

\*Transport Contractors' camp



## TABLE IV.

### Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1891.

(1) Figures are not available for 1891 for Chaman, Fort Sandeman, Kalat and Bela, and for 1891 and 1901 for Mastung

(2) The population of Kalat in Table IV of 1911 is 1,937, to which 34 persons (males 21, females 13) enumerated in the Cantonment should have been added making a total of 1,971. Necessary correction has now been made.

(3) The population shown under Quetta Municipality and Suburbs (in 1921) is made up of the following items —

	Total persons	Males	Females
Municipal area	24,283	10,748	7,535
Railway premises	2,585	1,003	622
Murree Brewery and suburbs	352	313	39
TOTAL	27,220	10,024	8,196

(4) The Kalat town includes Kalat, Pase Shahr, Khel and Gom, Mastung town includes Dadezai, Mutriba, Ghulaman, Ashkanu, Khwasam, Gilkand, Sheikhan, Fatima, Muhammad Taki, Bahram Shahi, Kot Saidan, Kot Sardar Muhammad Shahi, Tindlan and Pir Kanu. The hamlets known as Balochi, Wakilani, Moriani, Got Sipahian, Akbari, Radhan, Chhatani, and Notani are included in the Bela town.



# TABLE V.

## Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

Columns 18 and 19 are made up of the following items —

Town	JEW		BUDDHIST		BRAHMO		JAIN		AGNOSTIC		TOTAL	
	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe males
Quetta Cantonment			168						1		169	
Quetta Municipality	11	5			3	1	7	1	1	3	22	10
Loralai Cantonment							1				1	
Fort Sandeman Canton ment			1								1	
Sibi Civil Station	2	1									2	1
Total	13	6	169		3	1	8	1	2	3	185	11





## TABLE VI.

## Religion.

The last two columns headed "Others" (27-28) are made up of the following items —

District or State	ZOROASTRIAN		JAIN		JEW		BUDDHIST		APOSTATIS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Baluchistan</i>	<b>99</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>160</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Districts	98	66	13	4	13	6	160		2	3
Quetta Pishin	87	61	7	1	11	5	159		2	3
Loralai			1							
Zhob							1			
Bolan	3									
Chagai			5	3						
Sibi	8	2			2	1				
Administered area	8	2			2	1				
Mari Bugli country										
States	1									
Kalat										
Las Bela	1									

The following are the details of the last two columns under Musalmans headed "Others" (13-14) —

District or State	AHMADI		AML-HADIS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Baluchistan</i>	<b>44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>
Districts	40	15	11	6
Quetta Pishin	28	11	8	4
Loralai	2		1	
Zhob	4			
Bolan	2	3		
Chagai	1			
Sibi	3	1	2	2
Administered area	3	1	2	2
Mari Bugli country				
States	4	5	1	
Kalat	4	5	1	
Sarawan			1	
Jhalawan	1			
Kachhi	2	5		
Dombki Kaheri country				
Makran	1			
Kharan				
Las Bela				



RELIGION

VI—RELIGION—Continued

District or State	SIKH										NEO HINDU				CHRISTIAN		OTHERS	
	HINDU		KESHDHARI		SAHJDHARI		BRAHMO		ANYA		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females								
											15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1																		
Baluchistan	35,558	13,679	5,523	1,080	785	353	4	1	1,430	607	5,214	1,479	287	79				
Districts	28,621	7,952	5,446	1,061	785	353	4	1	1,433	667	5,199	1,479	288	79				
Quetta-Pishin	16,914	4,833	3,068	842	230	92	3	1	1,005	544	4,707	1,372	280	73				
Loralai	2,733	838	237	29	10	7			41	19	84	17	1					
Zhob	3,258	47	701	3	28	4			83	10	138	3	1					
Bolan	715	150	90	12	6	5			69	30	37	32	3					
Chagai	1,525	331	222	28	15		1		55	19	38	7	5	3				
Sibi	4,476	1,747	442	147	403	245			181	45	135	48	10	3				
Administered area	4,309	1,620	442	147	405	245			181	45	135	48	10	3				
Mara Bugti country	197	127							8		15		1					
States	6,937	5,727	77	19					6		13							
Kalat	6,138	5,001	64	14					4		2							
Sarawan	548	344	56	4														
Jhalawan	353	62																
Kachhi	3,649	3,360																
Dombk Kahar coun-try	1,331	1,280	5	5							11							
Makran	209	7	3	6														
Kharan	48	8												1				
Las Bela	799	660	13	5							2							



## TABLE VII.

### **Age, Sex and Civil Condition.**

*In the areas enumerated on the special Tribal Schedule age and civil condition were not recorded. Hence this Table falls into two parts. In part A the statistics for the areas in which Standard Indian Schedule was used are analysed for the province as a whole, and a summary of the statistics for the tribal areas is added to give completeness. Part B contains the puberal and sex statistics for the tribal areas by districts and states.*

## VIL.—AGE, SEX, AND CIVIL CONDITION.

PART A.—Baluchistan.

Age and civil condition	Females			Males			Totals			Females			Males			Totals			Females			Males			Totals		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
0-1	1,000	555	445	700	350	350	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445			
Unmarried	1,000	555	445	700	350	350	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445			
Married																											
Widowed																											
1-2	631	323	308	521	260	260	631	323	308	631	323	308	631	323	308	631	323	308	631	323	308	631	323	308			
Unmarried	631	323	308	521	260	260	631	323	308	631	323	308	631	323	308	631	323	308	631	323	308	631	323	308			
Married																											
Widowed																											
2-3	942	477	465	622	311	311	942	477	465	942	477	465	942	477	465	942	477	465	942	477	465	942	477	465			
Unmarried	942	477	465	622	311	311	942	477	465	942	477	465	942	477	465	942	477	465	942	477	465	942	477	465			
Married																											
Widowed																											
3-4	1,000	555	445	700	350	350	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445			
Unmarried	1,000	555	445	700	350	350	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445			
Married																											
Widowed																											
4-5	1,000	555	445	700	350	350	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445			
Unmarried	1,000	555	445	700	350	350	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445	1,000	555	445			
Married																											
Widowed																											
Total 0-5	5,000	2,500	2,500	3,500	1,750	1,750	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500			
Unmarried	5,000	2,500	2,500	3,500	1,750	1,750	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500			
Married																											
Widowed																											
5-10	5,000	2,500	2,500	3,500	1,750	1,750	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500			
Unmarried	5,000	2,500	2,500	3,500	1,750	1,750	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500			
Married																											
Widowed																											
10-15	4,792	2,396	2,396	3,594	1,797	1,797	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396			
Unmarried	4,792	2,396	2,396	3,594	1,797	1,797	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396	4,792	2,396	2,396			
Married																											
Widowed																											
15-20	10,231	5,115	5,115	7,672	3,836	3,836	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115			
Unmarried	10,231	5,115	5,115	7,672	3,836	3,836	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115			
Married																											
Widowed																											
20-25	9,792	4,896	4,896	7,192	3,596	3,596	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896			
Unmarried	9,792	4,896	4,896	7,192	3,596	3,596	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896			
Married																											
Widowed																											
25-30	10,231	5,115	5,115	7,672	3,836	3,836	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115			
Unmarried	10,231	5,115	5,115	7,672	3,836	3,836	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115	10,231	5,115	5,115			
Married																											
Widowed																											
30-35	11,279	5,639	5,639	8,418	4,209	4,209	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639			
Unmarried	11,279	5,639	5,639	8,418	4,209	4,209	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639	11,279	5,639	5,639			
Married																											
Widowed																											
35-40	9,792	4,896	4,896	7,192	3,596	3,596	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896			
Unmarried	9,792	4,896	4,896	7,192	3,596	3,596	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896	9,792	4,896	4,896			
Married																											
Widowed																											
40-45	8,418	4,209	4,209	6,282	3,141	3,141	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209			
Unmarried	8,418	4,209	4,209	6,282	3,141	3,141	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209	8,418	4,209	4,209			
Married																											
Widowed																											
45-50	7,192	3,596	3,596	5,288	2,644	2,644	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596			
Unmarried	7,192	3,596	3,596	5,288	2,644	2,644	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596	7,192	3,596	3,596			
Married																											
Widowed																											
50-55	6,282	3,141	3,141	4,578	2,289	2,289	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141			
Unmarried	6,282	3,141	3,141	4,578	2,289	2,289	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141	6,282	3,141	3,141			
Married																											
Widowed																											
55-60	5,288	2,644	2,644	3,836	1,918	1,918	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644			
Unmarried	5,288	2,644	2,644	3,836	1,918	1,918	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644	5,288	2,644	2,644			
Married																											
Widowed																											
60-65	4,578	2,289	2,289	3,264	1,632	1,632	4,578																				

## VII—AGE AND SEX

PART B—By districts and states (for areas enumerated on the Tribal Schedule only)

Religion	PERSONS			MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Under puberty	Over puberty	Total	Under puberty	Over puberty	Total	Under puberty	Over puberty
ALL RELIGIONS	704 780	281 891	422 888	332 551	157 691	223 180	320 938	124 110	196 828
Musalman	688 023	270 627	417 396	374 534	164 700	210 744	313 480	121 835	191 645
Hindu	15 061	4 027	11 034	8 806	2 767	0 040	7 155	2 172	4 983
Sikh	801	217	584	610	144	366	204	103	191
Christian	1		1	1		1			
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	323 323	137 311	186 012	178 235	74 070	101 315	148 038	60 371	87 667
Musalman	322 000	136 000	186 000	177 000	73 000	101 000	147 000	59 000	86 000
Hindu	5 600	1 000	2 400	2 000	500	1 500	1 400	400	900
Sikh	700	233	511	480	142	347	290	90	181
Christian	1		1	1		1			
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	70 878	34 280	46 598	42 735	18 929	23 806	37 143	15 351	21 792
Musalman	70 000	34 000	46 000	42 000	18 000	23 000	37 000	15 000	21 000
Hindu	231	48	183	170	33	143	55	15	40
Sikh	20	6	20	17	3	14	0	3	6
Christian	1		1	1		1			
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	78 203	32 935	45 268	41 390	18 159	23 237	34 808	14 839	19 970
Musalman	74 973	30 000	44 973	40 676	17 920	22 747	34 297	14 022	19 075
Hindu	1 218	443	775	712	230	482	500	213	293
Sikh	11	1	10	8		8	3	1	2
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	47 313	20 299	27 014	23 000	11 244	14 756	21 313	9 055	12 258
Musalman	47 313	20 299	27 014	23 000	11 244	14 756	21 313	9 055	12 258
Hindu									
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	550	204	352	317	123	194	239	81	158
Musalman	550	204	352	317	123	194	239	81	158
Hindu									
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	16 272	7 619	8 653	8 724	4 173	4 551	7 548	3 448	4 102
Musalman	16 241	7 603	8 638	8 702	4 161	4 541	7 530	3 442	4 097
Hindu	31	16	15	22	12	10	0	4	5
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	108 102	41 914	66 188	59 113	24 342	34 771	46 989	17 603	29 387
Musalman	103 852	41 175	62 677	57 518	23 892	33 626	45 834	17 283	28 551
Hindu	2 018	538	1 480	1 131	311	820	887	227	660
Sikh	732	231	501	404	130	825	208	92	170
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	69 078	28 789	40 289	38 021	15 337	22 684	31 057	11 462	19 595
Musalman	68 622	28 000	40 622	37 593	14 927	22 666	30 029	11 171	18 858
Hindu	1 724	470	1 254	961	271	693	760	209	561
Sikh	732	231	501	404	139	825	208	92	170
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	37 024	15 145	21 879	21 092	9 005	12 087	15 932	6 140	9 792
Musalman	36 730	15 077	21 653	20 925	8 905	11 960	15 805	6 112	9 693
Hindu	294	68	226	167	40	127	127	28	99
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	378 466	144 480	234 006	205 566	80 721	124 845	172 900	63 739	109 161
Musalman	365 970	140 669	225 301	193 782	78 548	120 234	167 188	62 019	105 169
Hindu	12 401	3 882	8 519	6 763	2 171	4 592	5 098	1 718	3 385
Sikh	35	0	20	21	2	19	14	7	7
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	327 779	123 705	204 074	178 592	60 454	108 138	149 187	54 251	94 936
Musalman	316 705	120 300	196 405	172 019	57 574	105 045	144 140	52 780	91 360
Hindu	10 997	3 344	7 653	5 065	1 879	4 086	5 032	1 407	3 685
Sikh	17	5	12	8	1	7	9	4	5
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	54 021	18 271	34 750	30 220	10 653	19 567	23 501	8 316	15 185
Musalman	53 210	18 018	35 192	30 781	10 600	19 528	23 476	8 212	15 264
Hindu	804	250	554	483	149	337	521	104	217
Sikh	7	3	4	3	1	2	4	2	2
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	79 710	30 036	49 674	43 687	16 944	26 743	36 023	13 092	22 931
Musalman	79 293	29 909	49 384	43 332	16 804	26 439	35 901	13 073	22 889
Hindu	417	67	350	355	50	305	62	10	48
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	75 153	25 376	49 777	41 349	14 517	26 832	33 804	10 859	22 945
Musalman	68 144	23 303	44 841	37 700	13 337	24 363	30 444	9 966	20 478
Hindu	7 000	2 073	4 927	3 649	1 180	2 469	3 360	893	2 467
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	19 558	7 151	12 407	10 628	3 973	6 655	8 930	3 178	5 752
Musalman	19 037	6 904	12 133	10 292	3 478	6 814	8 745	2 720	4 919
Hindu	2 011	946	1 065	1 331	495	836	1 280	450	830
Sikh	10	2	8	5		6	6	2	3
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	71 599	29 967	41 632	37 017	16 384	21 233	33 033	13 583	20 399
Musalman	71 499	29 901	41 598	37 018	16 378	21 140	33 031	13 583	20 398
Hindu	100	0	94	99	6	93	1		1
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	27 738	11 901	15 837	15 091	6 683	8 408	12 647	5 221	7 426
Musalman	27 682	11 901	15 781	15 043	6 681	8 362	12 639	5 220	7 419
Hindu	56	3	53	48	2	46	8	1	7
Sikh									
Christian									
Others									
ALL RELIGIONS	50 637	20 755	29 882	26 074	11 267	15 707	23 713	9 488	14 225
Musalman	49 200	20 213	29 087	25 163	10 974	15 189	23 042	9 239	13 803
Hindu	1 404	539	926	793	292	500	906	246	420
Sikh	18	4	14	13	1	12	5	3	2





TABLE VIII.

**Literacy by Religion and Age.**

1 In this Table details are given under various age periods for that portion of the population only which was enumerated on the Indian Standard Schedule. In the case of the "Tribal Areas" in which a Special Schedule was used and enumeration done by families and not individuals, literacy by age was not recorded. Hence the figures for Tribal population have been shown under head "Unspecified."

2 In the Christian figures are included the following Indian Christians —

Age.	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0—10	20	9	11	361	184	177	2	2	
10—15	40	16	24	112	68	44	12	7	5
15—20	58	31	27	106	75	31	20	13	13
20 and over	370	283	87	640	452	188	196	149	47
Unspecified				1	1				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>65</b>

The more important Vernaculars in which literacy was returned are given below. As several individuals returned themselves as literate in more than one vernacular, the totals do not of course agree with the totals for literacy in the Table.

District and State	URDU		HINDI.		GURMUKHI		LANDE		SINDHI		PERSIAN		ARABIC	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>11,644</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4,583</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>77</b>
Quetta Pishin	6,769	413	3,922	549	1,708	414	214	3	856	35	1,016	52	222	56
Loralai	1,180	17	550	25	211	37	610	1	37		383	4	172	1
Zhob	954	4	1,288	7	444	3	55		5		216	4	183	2
Bolan	211	5	116	13	66	10	7		87	5	22		3	
Chagai	524	8	234	11	185	9	20		167	5	136		5	
Sibi	1,384	59	330	41	356	75	1,247	2	464	11	399	2	103	5
Kalat	480	6	28	5	182	7	3,068		247	1	1,682	3	157	13
Las Bela	142		17		15		527	15	217	14	129		31	

## VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

District or Sub-District	Religion and Age	POPULATION									LITERATE BY RELIGION		
		TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Percent.	Males.	Females.
		Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.			
RAJCHURIA	ALL RELIGIONS	78,823	40,600	38,223	5,280	9,900	5,079	73,543	30,700	42,843	6.71	8,004	6,837
	0-4	13,892	6,867	7,025	441	893	547	12,451	6,074	6,377	3.18	711	582
	5-9	17,799	8,729	9,070	1,151	2,213	1,062	16,648	6,516	10,132	6.48	1,093	1,121
	10-14	21,113	10,771	10,342	1,771	3,413	1,642	19,342	7,358	11,984	8.39	1,385	1,567
	15-19	24,779	12,431	12,348	2,229	4,286	2,043	22,550	8,145	14,405	8.99	1,676	1,769
	20-24	28,431	14,215	14,216	2,789	5,481	2,692	25,642	8,734	16,908	9.81	2,001	2,187
	25-29	32,113	16,056	16,057	3,347	6,513	3,166	28,766	9,543	19,223	10.42	2,392	2,771
	30-34	35,779	17,891	17,888	3,905	7,613	3,707	31,874	10,278	21,596	10.91	2,783	3,116
	35-39	39,431	19,726	19,705	4,463	8,713	4,250	34,968	11,015	23,953	11.32	3,174	3,527
	40-44	43,083	21,561	21,522	5,021	9,813	4,792	38,062	11,767	26,295	11.67	3,565	4,027
RAJCHURIA	MUSLIM	12,107	6,100	6,007	871	1,413	742	10,236	4,687	5,549	7.19	1,100	1,148
	0-4	2,107	1,050	1,057	151	283	132	1,956	867	1,089	7.13	211	216
	5-9	2,709	1,354	1,355	191	363	192	2,518	1,051	1,467	7.01	271	280
	10-14	3,311	1,655	1,656	241	473	242	3,070	1,282	1,788	7.27	331	357
	15-19	3,913	1,956	1,957	291	563	292	3,622	1,513	2,109	7.44	391	417
	20-24	4,515	2,257	2,258	341	673	342	4,174	1,824	2,350	7.57	451	477
	25-29	5,117	2,558	2,559	391	783	392	4,726	2,075	2,651	7.64	511	537
	30-34	5,719	2,859	2,860	441	873	442	5,278	2,326	2,952	7.71	561	587
	35-39	6,321	3,160	3,161	491	983	492	5,830	2,577	3,253	7.78	611	637
	40-44	6,923	3,461	3,462	541	1,073	542	6,382	2,828	3,554	7.84	661	687
RAJCHURIA	HINDU	61,516	34,499	27,024	4,409	8,487	3,337	57,107	26,013	31,094	7.17	8,904	6,690
	0-4	11,785	5,817	5,968	291	563	292	10,494	4,511	5,983	2.47	511	582
	5-9	14,811	7,364	7,447	381	743	382	13,430	5,803	7,627	2.57	661	697
	10-14	17,837	8,815	9,027	471	923	472	16,366	6,912	9,454	2.64	811	847
	15-19	20,863	10,407	10,456	561	1,073	562	19,302	8,079	11,223	2.71	961	1,007
	20-24	23,889	11,808	12,081	651	1,273	652	22,238	9,466	12,772	2.73	1,111	1,157
	25-29	26,915	13,309	13,606	741	1,473	742	25,174	10,835	14,339	2.75	1,261	1,317
	30-34	29,941	14,810	15,131	831	1,673	832	28,110	12,162	15,948	2.77	1,411	1,467
	35-39	32,967	16,311	16,652	921	1,873	922	31,046	13,439	17,607	2.79	1,561	1,617
	40-44	35,993	17,812	18,180	1,011	2,073	1,012	34,982	14,916	20,066	2.81	1,711	1,777
RAJCHURIA	SIKH	1,107	553	554	151	283	152	956	474	482	13.64	150	132
	0-4	210	105	105	31	63	32	179	89	90	14.61	20	18
	5-9	271	135	136	41	83	42	230	116	114	15.13	26	24
	10-14	332	166	166	51	103	52	281	140	141	15.36	32	30
	15-19	393	196	197	61	123	62	332	166	166	15.52	38	36
	20-24	454	227	227	71	143	72	383	193	190	15.64	44	42
	25-29	515	257	258	81	163	82	434	227	207	15.75	50	46
	30-34	576	288	288	91	183	92	485	257	228	15.86	56	52
	35-39	637	319	318	101	203	102	536	288	248	15.97	62	58
	40-44	698	349	349	111	223	112	587	319	268	16.08	68	64
RAJCHURIA	CHRISTIAN	1,107	553	554	151	283	152	956	474	482	13.64	150	132
	0-4	210	105	105	31	63	32	179	89	90	14.61	20	18
	5-9	271	135	136	41	83	42	230	116	114	15.13	26	24
	10-14	332	166	166	51	103	52	281	140	141	15.36	32	30
	15-19	393	196	197	61	123	62	332	166	166	15.52	38	36
	20-24	454	227	227	71	143	72	383	193	190	15.64	44	42
	25-29	515	257	258	81	163	82	434	227	207	15.75	50	46
	30-34	576	288	288	91	183	92	485	257	228	15.86	56	52
	35-39	637	319	318	101	203	102	536	288	248	15.97	62	58
	40-44	698	349	349	111	223	112	587	319	268	16.08	68	64
RAJCHURIA	OTHERS	1,107	553	554	151	283	152	956	474	482	13.64	150	132
	0-4	210	105	105	31	63	32	179	89	90	14.61	20	18
	5-9	271	135	136	41	83	42	230	116	114	15.13	26	24
	10-14	332	166	166	51	103	52	281	140	141	15.36	32	30
	15-19	393	196	197	61	123	62	332	166	166	15.52	38	36
	20-24	454	227	227	71	143	72	383	193	190	15.64	44	42
	25-29	515	257	258	81	163	82	434	227	207	15.75	50	46
	30-34	576	288	288	91	183	92	485	257	228	15.86	56	52
	35-39	637	319	318	101	203	102	536	288	248	15.97	62	58
	40-44	698	349	349	111	223	112	587	319	268	16.08	68	64

## VIII—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE

Religion and Age	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons	Males	Females
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS	82,473	46,973	35,500	2,026	2,541	85	70,947	44,432	35,415	317	304	13
0-10	427	223	199	10	0	4	417	222	199			
10-15	231	171	60	51	43	11	177	138	40			
15-20	748	665	83	173	178	15	569	527	88	3	3	
20 and over	4,865	4,512	762	1,110	1,171	45	2,310	3,012	307	294	232	1
Unspecified	76,202	41,308	34,800	893	883	10	75,309	40,513	34,708	8	8	12
MUSALMAN	78,451	43,861	34,590	853	945	13	77,483	42,816	34,577	103	103	
0-10	180	111	79	3	3		187	108	79			
10-15	103	80	19	13	12	1	90	77	18			
15-20	447	406	41	66	64	2	381	342	39	6	6	
20 and over	2,733	2,570	154	487	490	7	2,246	2,089	147	91	91	
Unspecified	74,973	40,676	31,297	380	386	3	74,594	40,290	34,294	6	6	
HINDU	3,631	2,774	857	1,434	1,384	50	2,197	1,399	807	120	120	
0-10	212	103	109	5	1	4	207	102	105			
10-15	112	70	37	30	23	8	70	47	29	1	1	
15-20	267	220	36	78	68	10	189	162	29	4	4	
20 and over	1,823	1,634	169	818	787	21	1,004	837	148	114	114	
Unspecified	1,218	712	506	497	490	7	721	222	490	1	1	
SIKH	289	253	36	153	144	9	130	109	27	24	24	
0-10	20	12	8	2	2		18	10	8			
10-15	10	6	4	5	3	2	5	3	2	2	2	
15-20	33	23	6	8	6	5	25	22	3	1	1	
20 and over	215	199	16	131	126	5	84	73	11	20	20	
Unspecified	11	8	3	7	7		4	1	3	1	1	
CHRISTIAN	101	84	17	80	67	13	21	17	4	70	57	13
0-10	5	2	3				5	2	3			
10-15	1	1					1	1				
15-20	2	1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1
20 and over	93	80	13	79	67	12	14	13	1	69	57	12
OTHERS	1	1		1	1							
0-10												
10-15												
15-20												
20 and over	1	1		1	1							
Unspecified												
ALL RELIGIONS	56,668	35,135	21,533	2,971	2,956	15	53,697	32,179	21,518	320	318	2
0-10	159	87	71	6	5	1	152	82	70	1	1	
10-15	144	124	20	20	21	1	122	103	19	2	2	
15-20	1,312	1,266	10	307	301	2	1,005	991	14	17	17	
20 and over	7,741	7,628	113	2,400	2,399	10	5,332	5,229	103	299	297	2
Unspecified	47,313	26,000	21,313	227	226	1	47,086	25,774	21,312	1	1	
MUSALMAN	52,302	30,838	21,466	842	837	5	51,460	29,999	21,461	74	74	
0-10	112	60	52				112	60	52			
10-15	101	83	16	8	8		93	77	16			
15-20	741	732	0	70	70		671	602	0	7	7	
20 and over	4,035	3,959	76	537	533	4	3,498	3,426	72	66	66	
Unspecified	47,813	26,000	21,313	227	226	1	47,086	25,774	21,312	1	1	
HINDU	3,388	3,341	57	1,509	1,593	6	1,799	1,748	51	116	116	
0-10	41	22	18	5	4	1	36	19	17			
10-15	34	31	3	10	9	1	24	22	2	2	2	
15-20	397	392	5	161	161		236	231	5	7	7	
20 and over	2,920	2,895	31	1,423	1,419	4	1,503	1,476	27	107	107	
Unspecified												
SIKH	826	819	7	428	426	2	398	393	5	35	35	
0-10	3	2	1				3	2	1			
10-15	0	0	1	4	4		0	4	1			
15-20	169	167	2	75	73	2	94	94	0	3	3	
20 and over	645	642	3	349	349		296	293	3	32	32	
Unspecified												
CHRISTIAN	141	138	3	101	99	2	40	39	1	94	99	2
0-10	2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1	
10-15												
15-20	5	5		1	1		4	4				
20 and over	134	131	3	99	97	2	35	34	1	93	91	2
OTHERS	1	1		1	1					1	1	
0-10												
10-15												
15-20												
20 and over	1	1		1	1					1	1	

## VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

District or State.		Religion and Age.		POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
				TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
INDIA	ALL RELIGIONS	8,625	8,519	798	477	633	41	8,161	8,077	664	186	121	18		
	0-10	244	144	100	13	9		273	137	136	1	1			
	11-15	134	84	50	1	9		94	44	51					
	16-20	304	200	104	1	27		254	158	96					
	21 and over	8,087	8,151	584	462	578	41	7,640	7,742	430	184	119	18		
	Unspecified	244	144	100				244	144	100					
	MUSLIMAN	1,400	1,300	473	90	67	2	2,000	1,800	470	12	13	1		
	0-10	134	84	50				134	84	50					
	11-15	134	84	50				134	84	50					
	16-20	1,124	1,000	124	77	2	2	1,124	1,000	124					
21 and over	134	84	50				134	84	50						
Unspecified	134	84	50				134	84	50						
HINDU	800	733	100	700	73	27	874	810	104	100	100				
0-10	134	84	50				134	84	50						
11-15	134	84	50				134	84	50						
16-20	1,124	1,000	124	77	2	2	1,124	1,000	124						
21 and over	134	84	50				134	84	50						
Unspecified	134	84	50				134	84	50						
SIKH	113	101	17	80	61	4	80	67	13	13	13				
0-10	10	8	2												
11-15	10	8	2												
16-20	80	73	7	81	50	1	81	73	8	13	13				
21 and over	10	8	2												
Unspecified	10	8	2												
CHRISTIAN	80	67	23	23	13	13	80	67	17	80	13	13			
0-10	13	10	3				13	10	3						
11-15	13	10	3				13	10	3						
16-20	80	67	17	23	13	13	80	67	17	80	13	13			
21 and over	80	67	17	23	13	13	80	67	17	80	13	13			
Unspecified	80	67	17	23	13	13	80	67	17	80	13	13			
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0-10															
11-15															
16-20															
21 and over															
Unspecified															
INDIA	ALL RELIGIONS	11,043	11,100	6,127	1,127	1,093	63	9,916	10,007	6,127	300	223	3		
	0-10	304	200	104	13	9		304	200	104	1	1			
	11-15	134	84	50	1	9		134	84	50					
	16-20	304	200	104	1	27		254	158	96					
	21 and over	10,005	10,016	5,919	1,093	1,065	63	9,508	9,807	5,919	288	211	3		
	Unspecified	304	200	104				304	200	104					
	MUSLIMAN	1,400	1,300	473	90	67	2	2,000	1,800	470	12	13	1		
	0-10	134	84	50				134	84	50					
	11-15	134	84	50				134	84	50					
	16-20	1,124	1,000	124	77	2	2	1,124	1,000	124					
21 and over	134	84	50				134	84	50						
Unspecified	134	84	50				134	84	50						
HINDU	800	733	100	700	73	27	874	810	104	100	100				
0-10	134	84	50				134	84	50						
11-15	134	84	50				134	84	50						
16-20	1,124	1,000	124	77	2	2	1,124	1,000	124						
21 and over	800	733	100	700	73	27	874	810	104	100	100				
Unspecified	800	733	100	700	73	27	874	810	104	100	100				
SIKH	113	101	17	80	61	4	80	67	13	13	13				
0-10	10	8	2												
11-15	10	8	2												
16-20	80	73	7	81	50	1	81	73	8	13	13				
21 and over	10	8	2												
Unspecified	10	8	2												
CHRISTIAN	80	67	23	23	13	13	80	67	17	80	13	13			
0-10	13	10	3				13	10	3						
11-15	13	10	3				13	10	3						
16-20	80	67	17	23	13	13	80	67	17	80	13	13			
21 and over	80	67	17	23	13	13	80	67	17	80	13	13			
Unspecified	80	67	17	23	13	13	80	67	17	80	13	13			
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0-10															
11-15															
16-20															
21 and over															
Unspecified															

## VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE

Religion and Age	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons	Males	Females
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS	119,464	69,739	49,725	3,879	3,663	216	115,585	68,070	49,509	633	593	4
0-10	1,402	774	718	43	33	10	1,440	741	709	3	3	
10-15	711	476	253	147	113	34	564	353	201	26	22	
15-20	1,154	942	212	202	170	32	852	772	180	50	43	
20 and over	10,093	9,134	1,371	1,093	1,023	140	8,011	6,611	1,431	514	503	3
Unspecified	106,102	50,113	40,089	1,324	1,524		104,578	57,550	46,080	20	20	
Administered area	69,078	38,021	31,057	1,368	1,168		67,710	37,653	31,067	20	20	
Mari Bugti country	37,024	21,092	15,932	156	106		36,868	20,936	15,932			
MUSALMAN	111,520	64,030	47,490	1,032	994	38	110,488	63,036	47,452	164	162	
0-10	917	483	474	12	7	5	905	476	429			
10-15	473	306	147	45	37	8	408	269	130	7	7	
15-20	674	567	107	48	40	2	626	521	105	18	18	
20 and over	6,124	5,150	903	542	519	23	5,582	4,637	945	121	110	
Unspecified	103,352	57,518	45,831	79	383		102,067	57,133	45,834	14	14	
Administered area	66,722	36,593	30,009	356	356		66,366	36,237	30,029	18	18	
Mari Bugti country	36,730	20,925	15,805	29	29		36,701	20,896	15,805			
HINDU	6,449	4,657	1,792	2,074	1,970	104	4,375	2,687	1,688	288	290	
0-10	488	245	243	21	16	5	467	229	238			
10-15	226	149	77	82	63	19	144	86	58	12	12	
15-20	316	329	00	100	91	18	310	293	72	21	21	
20 and over	3,298	2,903	495	1,048	980	62	2,250	1,817	433	253	253	
Unspecified	2,018	1,191	887	814	814		1,204	317	887			
Administered area	1,724	964	760	687	687		1,037	277	760			
Mari Bugti country	294	167	127	127	197		167	40	127			
SIKH	1,299	907	392	620	585	35	679	322	357	40	40	
0-10	70	37	33	7	7		63	30	33	1	1	
10-15	27	20	7	15	12	3	12	8	4	2	2	
15-20	52	43	0	37	31	6	16	12	3	4	4	
20 and over	418	343	75	236	210	26	182	133	49	31	31	
Unspecified	732	464	268	325	355		407	139	268	2	2	
Administered area	732	464	268	325	355		407	139	268	2	2	
Mari Bugti country												
CHRISTIAN	183	135	48	140	104	36	43	31	12	131	96	35
0-10	10	8	2	2	2		14	0	8	2	2	
10-15	5	1	4	5	1	4				5	1	
15-20	8	3	5	7	2	5	1	1		7	2	
20 and over	154	123	31	126	99	27	28	24	4	117	91	26
Unspecified												
OTHERS	13	10	3	13	10	3				10	9	1
0-10	1	1		1	1							
10-15												
15-20	1		1	1		1						
20 and over	11	9	2	11	9	2				10	9	1
ALL RELIGIONS	323,231	179,003	149,278	6,181	6,152	32	322,097	172,851	149,246	109	99	1
0-10	56	29	31	4	4		52	21	31			
10-15	28	21	7	9	9		19	12	7	1	1	
15-20	47	39	8	20	27	3	17	12	5	6	6	
20 and over	371	345	45	246	230	7	125	87	38	30	30	
Unspecified	327,770	178,502	149,187	5,895	5,873	22	321,874	172,719	149,165	109	99	1
Sarawan	54,011	30,000	23,801	839	836	3	53,172	29,164	23,795	18	18	
Jhalawan	79,710	43,677	36,003	569	569	3	79,141	43,098	36,003	4	4	
Kachhi	75,163	41,549	33,604	2,847	2,842	8	72,316	38,707	33,799	4	4	
Dombki (Kaheri)	19,535	10,658	8,930	919	917	2	18,616	9,711	8,908	6	6	
country												
Makran	71,599	37,617	33,942	473	463	12	71,126	37,154	33,970	2	2	
Alasran	27,738	15,091	10,647	206	226		27,512	14,865	12,647			
MUSALMAN	316,935	172,782	144,203	1,593	1,577	21	315,057	170,905	144,182	69	69	
0-10	54	17	17	1	1		53	16	17			
10-15	16	10	6	1	1		15	9	6			
15-20	11	8	3	4	4		7	4	3	1	1	
20 and over	110	108	31	78	74	4	81	54	27	25	25	
Unspecified	316,770	172,619	144,149	1,582	1,570	17	315,191	170,822	144,135	68	68	
Sarawan	53,710	29,349	23,676	839	836	3	52,871	29,164	23,795	18	18	
Jhalawan	79,710	43,677	36,003	569	569	3	79,141	43,098	36,003	4	4	
Kachhi	75,163	41,549	33,604	2,847	2,842	8	72,316	38,707	33,799	4	4	
Dombki (Kaheri)	19,535	10,658	8,930	919	917	2	18,616	9,711	8,908	6	6	
country												
Makran	71,599	37,617	33,942	473	463	12	71,126	37,154	33,970	2	2	
Alasran	27,738	15,091	10,647	206	226		27,512	14,865	12,647			
HINDU	11,235	6,144	5,091	4,219	4,210	9	6,955	1,924	5,032	27	27	
0-10	10	8	11	5	3		16	5	11			
10-15	1	11	3	8	8					1	1	
15-20	1	2	3	1	21	3	9			1	1	
20 and over	104	100	12	109	105	1	99	94	11	10	10	
Unspecified	11,225	6,136	5,080	4,214	4,207	1	6,949	1,919	5,030	27	27	
Sarawan	53,710	29,349	23,676	839	836	3	52,871	29,164	23,795	18	18	
Jhalawan	79,710	43,677	36,003	569	569	3	79,141	43,098	36,003	4	4	
Kachhi	75,163	41,549	33,604	2,847	2,842	8	72,316	38,707	33,799	4	4	
Dombki (Kaheri)	19,535	10,658	8,930	919	917	2	18,616	9,711	8,908	6	6	
country												
Makran	71,599	37,617	33,942	473	463	12	71,126	37,154	33,970	2	2	
Alasran	27,738	15,091	10,647	206	226		27,512	14,865	12,647			



**TABLE IX.****Education by Selected Tribes and Races.**



## IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED

(Indigenous)

Tribe or Race	POPULATION			LITERATE			LITERATE		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>High non-Malays</i>	685 074	375,803	309 871	681 428	371 641	309 784	109 416		37
<b>Baloch</b>	173,285	95,863	77,823	178,981	94,787	77,824	814	806	8
(i) Eastern	145,963	79,368	66,329	145,600	69,562	66,321	465	461	1
giti	22,737	12,923	9,800	22,513	12,904	9,800	24	24	
chiki	6,946	3,709	2,737	6,027	3,280	2,737	19	19	
arwa	17,123	9,018	8,180	17,022	9,917	8,105	101	101	
gwa	6,792	4,080	3,080	6,261	4,508	3,682	21	20	1
ar	22,601	13,137	9,474	22,884	12,080	9,474	37	37	
and Pindil	4,744	2,601	2,087	4,722	2,625	2,087	76	76	
Jamali	—	1,652	1,263	—	1,649	1,263	8	8	
Khame	2,412	1,374	1,444	2,412	1,374	1,444	45	45	
Lashari	4,237	2,263	1,972	4,237	2,238	1,923	29	29	
Unsprayed	14,311	8,474	6,636	14,312	8,416	6,636	79	79	
Arwa	1,164	684	510	1,080	589	510	8	8	
Chak Unsprayed	378	207	119	358	227	119	20	20	
(ii) Western	61,320	31,597	29,297	63,381	31,224	29,236	449	445	7
chik	1,298	696	682	1,281	669	682	8	8	
chiki	4,474	2,529	2,113	4,471	2,556	2,113	3	3	
chik	878	494	291	841	461	278	31	29	2
chik	1,684	911	783	1,689	896	783	25	25	
ale	8,086	4,940	2,710	8,064	2,978	2,710	8	8	
chik	21,677	11,737	9,829	21,629	11,610	9,815	149	147	
chik	17,126	8,194	7,828	17,618	8,077	7,828	121	121	
chik	4,395	2,262	1,974	4,331	2,237	1,974	8	8	
chik	431	232	229	490	231	229	1	1	
chik	7,022	3,782	3,250	6,974	3,727	3,247	66	65	3
<b>Brakel</b>	158,794	88,861	78,773	156,958	88,178	78,773	794	783	1
(i) Original Kurios	17,556	9,748	8,119	17,580	9,656	8,219	96	96	
Amadral	119	44	71	113	43	71	6	6	
Amadral	431	229	192	431	229	192			
Amadral	1,291	737	654	1,281	737	654			
Amadral	4,822	2,381	2,171	4,822	2,354	2,171	7	7	
Amadral	2,414	1,231	1,063	2,397	1,214	1,063	17	17	
Amadral	2,494	1,409	1,181	2,508	1,395	1,181	24	24	
Amadral	1,788	981	797	1,780	963	797	79	79	
Amadral	4,671	2,616	2,061	4,657	2,606	2,061	14	14	
(i) Amadral	61,327	29,317	25,876	61,313	29,613	25,876	269	264	1
Amadral	10,261	5,451	4,600	10,252	5,432	4,600	29	29	
Amadral	2,992	1,719	1,263	2,933	1,672	1,263	47	47	
Amadral	4,572	2,31	2,254	4,519	2,146	2,253	63	63	1
Amadral	9,291	4,193	4,106	9,234	4,129	4,106	15	15	
Amadral	2,79	1,602	1,274	2,747	1,619	1,274	43	43	
Amadral	2,61	1,479	1,140	2,606	1,466	1,140	32	32	
Amadral	626	323	291	621	317	291	8	8	
Amadral	2,112	1,147	943	2,098	1,132	943	24	24	
Amadral	1,244	672	606	1,232	617	606	6	6	
Amadral	8,163	4,373	3,820	8,116	4,364	3,820	45	45	
Amadral	2,914	1,796	1,61	2,903	1,783	1,616	21	21	
(ii) Amadral	64,772	41,865	37,757	64,319	41,713	37,757	762	762	
Amadral	9,923	5,416	4,207	9,904	5,391	4,207	25	25	
Amadral	1,111	605	509	1,104	605	509	10	10	
Amadral	10,445	5,178	4,664	10,432	5,166	4,664	63	63	
Amadral	24,271	12,293	10,798	24,269	12,293	10,798	82	82	
Amadral	1,899	1,025	843	1,891	1,025	843	17	17	
Amadral	4,137	2,219	1,819	4,126	2,206	1,811	11	11	
Amadral	29,550	14,779	13,796	29,542	14,772	13,796	77	77	

TRIBES AND RACES.

Musalmans only )

LITERATE IN													
PERSIA N		URDU		LANDE		SINDHI		ARABIC		ENGLISH		OTHER	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3,094	8	1,456	3	6		335	15	607	13	140		14	
588	1	278		5		39		114	7	21		1	
523	1	253		5		36		69		20		1	
1		22				2		2					
11		17		1		1		1		2			
55		67				1		27		2			
18	1	6						5		1			
20		34								2			
5		10				12				1			
2		6				7		2					
27		35		4		7		5		2		1	
25		7				1		4		1			
52		22				6		19		3			
4		1				1		2					
3		17				1		2		6			
365		25				3		45	7	1			
8													
3													
28		7						4	2				
25		1											
8													
144		13				1		5	2	1			
113		3				2		6					
5								2					
1													
30		1						25	3				
699	1	162				17		26		14		1	
88		14				4		1		2			
6		1				1		1		1			
6		1											
16		2								1			
23		1				1							
25		3				1							
12		6				1							
323	1	103				2		16		8			
28		14								1			
43		20						6		1			
43	1	10						2		3			
60		3				2		1					
37		11						3					
29		6						2		1			
5		2											
23		4											
5		2								1			
32		27						1		1			
18		4											
245		30				9		9		4			
22		2						1					
9		1											
63		3						2					
44		13				6		2					
17													
7													
11		1											
72		10				3		4		4			

## IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED

(Indigenous)

Tribe or Race.	POPULATION.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iv) Mundurucos	1,812	1,129	1,229	—	1,772	1,229	47	47	
Sikarit	1,002	643	630	1,478	816	620	27	27	
Kakari	652	360	284	844	360	284	9	9	
Others	884	617	277	872	800	277	21	21	
<b>Patban</b>	<b>174,061</b>	<b>96,890</b>	<b>78,172</b>	<b>172,806</b>	<b>94,638</b>	<b>78,167</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>8</b>
Baech	1,689	807	843	1,834	883	843	14	14	
Jalar	1,235	723	623	1,233	713	622	20	20	
Kakari	92,000	51,831	40,849	92,040	51,382	40,815	880	838	1
<i>Domar</i>	7,711	4,236	3,265	7,711	4,269	3,265	77	27	
<i>Wanar</i>	46,413	24,245	19,432	46,317	24,216	19,432	221	229	1
<i>Wanar</i>	2,222	1,254	1,045	2,221	1,253	1,045	21	21	
<i>Wanar</i>	22,579	12,774	9,714	22,541	12,687	9,714	181	181	
<i>Wanar</i>	12,621	6,793	5,318	12,621	6,687	5,318	93	93	
<i>Wanar</i>	1,429	799	630	1,481	871	630	72	27	
<i>Wanar</i>	1,293	672	623	1,223	640	623	62	62	
<i>Wanar</i>	3,187	1,683	1,204	3,191	1,677	1,204	6	6	
<i>Wanar</i>	27,727	13,958	12,982	27,520	13,809	12,981	180	187	1
<i>Wanar</i>	4,372	2,417	1,829	4,372	2,411	1,829	42	11	
<i>Wanar</i>	—	1,474	1,291	—	1,400	1,290	—	—	—
<i>Wanar</i>	3,679	1,772	1,291	3,672	1,766	1,291	32	32	1
<i>Wanar</i>	12,113	7,134	6,069	12,089	7,069	6,069	6	16	
<i>Wanar</i>	2,917	1,514	1,042	2,919	1,514	1,042	7	7	
<i>Wanar</i>	1,8	—	—	1,811	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Wanar</i>	41	24	12	41	24	12	15	15	
<i>Wanar</i>	1,287	3,871	3,426	1,219	3,792	3,426	74	78	
<i>Wanar</i>	36,810	19,279	16,785	35,730	19,380	16,780	290	290	
<i>Wanar</i>	19,118	10,249	8,294	19,067	10,211	8,294	79	79	
<i>Wanar</i>	3,813	2,212	1,646	3,813	2,212	1,646	71	71	
<i>Wanar</i>	7,954	3,611	2,438	7,954	3,611	2,438	129	129	
<i>Wanar</i>	229	111	71	229	111	71	—	—	—
<i>Wanar</i>	1,700	931	708	1,686	927	708	4	4	
<i>Wanar</i>	1,340	803	623	1,277	745	622	62	60	2
<b>Land (Pau) Kai</b>	<b>22,218</b>	<b>12,286</b>	<b>10,847</b>	<b>22,062</b>	<b>12,127</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1</b>
Angaria	3,305	1,804	1,262	3,260	1,794	1,262	3	3	
Borra	4,278	2,312	1,967	4,278	2,312	1,967	21	21	
Jaara	8,003	3,541	2,122	8,003	3,541	2,122	10	10	
Kamari	8,027	3,672	2,232	8,027	3,672	2,232	142	142	
Kamari	2,738	1,528	1,086	2,713	1,528	1,086	10	9	1
Land (unspecified)	153	89	72	152	77	75	3	3	
<b>Jali</b>	<b>62,191</b>	<b>32,005</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>62,024</b>	<b>31,724</b>	<b>28,005</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sayim</b>	<b>50,293</b>	<b>10,847</b>	<b>9,886</b>	<b>49,218</b>	<b>10,124</b>	<b>9,222</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>6</b>
Kakari	9,301	4,844	4,632	9,297	4,843	4,632	204	202	1
Chakri	1,229	623	504	1,180	623	504	79	79	
Chakri	794	423	364	794	423	364	17	16	1
Kakari	794	423	364	794	423	364	7	7	
Kakari	921	519	412	910	512	412	21	21	
Kakari	921	519	412	910	512	412	6	6	
Kakari	623	364	298	623	364	298	—	—	—
Others	3,451	3,709	2,422	3,330	3,970	2,419	112	104	4
<b>Other Mundurucos</b>	<b>71,708</b>	<b>37,862</b>	<b>34,902</b>	<b>71,606</b>	<b>37,678</b>	<b>34,882</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>15</b>
Domar	10,843	5,223	4,180	10,870	5,419	4,180	74	74	
Domar	8,411	3,707	2,424	8,344	3,807	2,424	71	70	1
Domar	3,854	2,220	1,676	3,853	2,220	1,676	3	3	
Domar	172	84	74	172	84	74	—	—	—
Domar	2,724	1,444	1,090	2,723	1,443	1,090	1	1	
Domar	211	77	62	211	77	62	29	28	13
Domar	1,271	624	480	1,271	624	480	—	—	—
Domar	4,500	2,314	1,646	4,500	2,314	1,646	9	9	
Domar	1,794	80	78	1,794	80	78	64	64	
Domar	3,677	2,003	1,570	3,677	2,003	1,570	7	6	1
Domar	74,977	14,734	14,220	74,977	14,734	14,220	26	26	
Domar	2,994	12,622	12,021	2,971	12,621	12,021	17	17	
Domar	4,706	2,746	1,819	4,706	2,747	1,819	19	19	







## X-LANGUAGE

Language	RAJASTHAN.								DISTRICTS.										BEM.				Hind. Raj. country	
	PUNJAB.			GUJARAT.			LODIAH.		PUNJ.		BEM.		CHAND.		BEM.		Hind. Raj. country							
	Provis.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
TOTAL	790,025	601,890	600,815	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
A. Yarnabars of India.	790,025	601,890	600,815	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
L. Of Sindhistan	711,700	561,900	561,800	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,510	700	12,100	6,227	62,917	61,793	61,063	16,900							
Yarnabars	632,260	522,810	522,810	67,361	60,861	61,573	61,800	66,126	61,822	6,5														









## DISTRICT OR STATE

DISTRICT OR ADMINISTERED

District, State, Province or  
Country where born.

## BALUCHISTAN

## Quetta-Pishin.

## Loralai.

## Zhob.

Persons Males Females Persons Males Females Persons Males Females Persons Males Females

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

TOTAL 79,025 401,900 218,628 127,022 87,161 48,981 32,472 45,972 25,500 55,902 28,128 21,822

A Born India 757 191 428,551 236,879 127,822 78,45 49,369 31,745 45,229 25,479 55,512 21,511 21,591

I. WITHIN BALUCHISTAN 121,225 204,302 225,878 86,907 48,108 40,280 70,977 41,906 24,961 48,120 26,822 21,404

DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES 220,870 187,390 182,210 87,475 47,411 40,064 70,805 41,867 24,528 47,285 25,961 21,404

Quetta-Pishin 28,425 48,148 60,282 87,002 47,028 30,876 108 158 11 181 156 8

Loralai 78,902 41,847 31,978 41 22 8 78,412 41,508 21,804 9 9 1

Zhob 49,234 29,926 21,429 105 98 6 153 123 10 49,020 20,821 21,200

Edias 607 342 264 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 1

Choral 17,083 9,222 7,722 77 61 16 2 2 1 2 2

Said 108,451 60,504 47,685 67 180 55 64 56 12 63 60 2

By sea 291,808 208,002 172,868 1,022 687 225 122 99 22 94 94

Kohat 221,224 181,182 100,041 1,016 622 222 122 99 22 94 94

Lah Bela 40,434 25,900 22,825 6 4 2

II. PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND BALUCHISTAN 50,186 52,222 19,921 29,225 21,224 7,971 4,321 4,321 489 7,202 7,009 104

(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BALUCHISTAN 46,986 28,148 8,547 27,165 21,021 6,124 3,686 2,072 417 4,184 4,108 84

(i) British Territory 41,818 26,282 8,218 26,127 20,122 5,929 2,229 2,221 482 4,278 4,222 82

Bombay including Aden 4,792 2,727 1,062 2,877 1,829 880 120 104 26 842 842

Aden 4 3 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1

K. W. F. Provinces (Districts and Administered Territories) Punjab 8,011 4,214 827 2,888 2,262 820 414 268 44 645 622 12

Punjab 28,006 24,454 6,221 20,021 15,927 4,741 2,812 2,679 226 2,548 2,486 80

(ii) Feudatory States 1,221 1,811 227 891 222 162 120 121 9 219 212 1

Bombay States 572 476 94 250 211 65 6 6 2 44 42 1

K. W. F. (Aprasia and Tribal Areas) 8 8 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1

Punjab States 1,204 1,122 141 614 319 94 121 111 7 122 122

(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA 19,42 18,912 2,242 11,944 10,141 1,872 1,229 1,249 71 1,904 1,887 10

(i) British Territory 11,222 12,211 1,221 8,225 7,242 1,020 1,101 1,020 61 1,214 1,204 79

Ajmer-Merwara 227 226 21 184 149 18 2 2 72 72

Amara 14 11 2 4 2 2 2 1 1

Bengal 4,5 222 122 242 224 117 7 7 78 78

Bihar and Orissa 120 122 12 91 79 12 11 11 18 18

Bombay 204 190 18 199 182 17 2 2 4 4

Central Provinces and Berar 127 62 42 89 44 42 1 1 14 14

P. W. 420 277 118 221 219 78 45 40 2 22 22

Madras 24 214 84 222 172 80 12 12 1 11 11

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 12,207 1,222 1,214 7,241 6,444 1,111 1,012 977 44 1,080 1,002 7

(ii) Feudal and Aprasia 6,212 4,222 221 2,244 2,212 24 212 121 27 612 612

Ajmer-Merwara (Non part) 8 2 2 4 2 1 1 2 2

Punjab State 12 12 2 4 2 1 1 2 2

Central India Agency 41 22 19 22 22 17 2 1 1 1

Central Provinces Agency 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

C. W. States 244 220 14 21 204 14 9 9 8 8

H. British States 225 222 42 121 11 41 11 11 61 61

Kachhar States 2,222 2,044 1 1 1,222 1,020 170 82 1 81 219

M. British (British and Tribes) 11 12 2 12 1 2 1 1 1 1

(iii) British States 4 4 2 8 6 2 2 2 2

(iv) British States 4 4 2 8 6 2 2 2 2

V. British States 177 94 79 177 79 29 2 1 5 5

P. W. States 1,214 1,222 212 7,241 6,444 1,111 1,012 977 44 1,080 1,002 7

Ajmer-Merwara 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Ajmer-Merwara 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

PLACE.

WHERE ENUMERATED

TERRITORIES

STATES

TERRITORIES									STATES					
Boln			Chagay			Sibi			Kalat			Las Bela		F
Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
3,618	2,910	708	21,343	13,156	8,187	119,464	69,739	49,725	328,281	179,003	149,278	50,696	26 983	
3,422	2,730	692	21,046	12,911	8,135	118 846	69,168	49,678	328,265	178,990	149,275	50,693	26,980	
1,507	1,121	386	17,407	9,604	7,803	110,743	62,473	48,270	327,375	178,334	149,041	50,423	26,801	
963	637	326	17,044	9,320	7,724	108,989	61,243	47,746	29	21	8			
244	202	42	81	70	11	769	528	241	12	6	6			
1		1	3	3		96	94	2	1	1				
20	19	1	6	6		28	22	6	14	13	1			
559	337	262				4	2	2						
14	11	3	16,934	9,225	7,709	25	21	4						
85	68	17	20	16	4	108 007	60,576	47,401	2	1	1			
544	484	60	363	284	79	1,754	1,230	524	327,346	178,313	149,033	50,423	26,801	
544	484	60	363	284	79	1,750	1,227	523	327,345	178,312	149,033			
						4	3	1	1	1		50,423	26,801	
1,915	1,600	306	3,639	3,307	332	8,103	6,695	1,408	890	656	234	270	170	
1,523	1,270	247	2,380	2,152	223	5,892	4,750	1,133	810	594	216	253	165	
1,269	1,032	237	2,347	2,120	227	5,675	4,583	1,092	787	577	210	246	162	
115	91	24	158	115	43	958	746	212	182	152	30	97	59	
65	63	2	169	161	8	560	484	82	43	29	14	20	14	
1,089	878	211	2,020	1,844	176	4,151	3,353	798	562	396	166	129	89	
254	244	10	33	32	1	217	176	41	23	17	6	7	3	
49	48	1	3	3		85	62	23	3	3				
205	196	9	30	29	1	132	114	18	20	14	6	7	3	
392	333	59	1,257	1,153	164	2,201	1,927	274	77	59	18	17	14	
348	303	45	559	516	43	1,610	1,413	197	53	43	10	14	12	
			1	1		15	10	5						
						2	1	1						
5	3	2	4	4		19	15	4						
1		1	9	9		23	20	3						
4	3	1	3	3		1	1							
						14	13	1						
15	7	8	32	24	8	54	39	15	4	3	1	4	3	
2	2		5	5		64	60	4	1	1		1	1	
321	288	33	505	470	35	1,418	1,254	164	48	30	9	9	8	
44	30	14	698	637	61	591	514	77	24	16	8	3	2	
6	3	5												
1	1		1	1										
			2	2		2	1	1						
			1	1										
						5	5		3	3				
						23	22	1						
6	4	2	258	255	3	363	355	8	1	1		2	1	
						2	2							
						9	9							
25	21	7	435	377	58	179	117	62	20	12	8	1	1	
1	1		1	1		8	3	5						



WHERE ENUMERATED



## TABLE XII.

### Infirmities.

In part I age is unspecified for 3,219 infirm belonging to 701,789 souls enumerated on the Tribal Schedule

In both parts there is a discrepancy of 1 in the total Number of the infirm, as one deaf mute male in the Tribal Area of the Loralai District was also returned as insane



TABLE—XII.  
INFIRMITIES BY AGE.

XII.—INFIRMITIES.

PART I.—*Distribution by Age.*

Age.	PORTLAND ATLANTA.			Haver.			DANMOUTH.			Reno.			Lewiston.		
	Female.	Males.	Females.	Female.	Males.	Female.	Female.	Males.	Female.	Female.	Males.	Female.	Female.	Males.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-1															
1-2															
2-3															
3-4															
4-5															
5-6															
6-7															
7-8															
8-9															
9-10															
10-11															
11-12															
12-13															
13-14															
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15-16															
16-17															
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60-61															
61-62															
62-63															
63-64															
64-65															
65-66															
66-67															
67-68															
68-69															
69-70															
70 and over															
Unrecorded															
Total	2,000	2,020	1,980	420	293	113	72	494	126	2,863	1,180	303	106	91	24

PART II—*Distribution by Districts and States*

District or State	POPULATION AFFLICTED				INMATE		DEATH METR			PRISON			LEPER		
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males	Females		Males	Persons		Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15
1															
<i>Baluchistan</i>	3,300	2,020	1,280	120	285	117	682	191	188	188	2,093	1,100	931	106	21
Districts															
Quetta Plain	1,277	830	447	177	127	50	219	185	61	919	192	192	27	23	6
Loralai	137	121	39	23	19	5	31	27	4	101	27	4	27	2	2
Zhob	322	213	109	3	39	14	17	33	19	211	211	15	53	16	2
Bolan	206	124	82	31	22	12	17	71	16	121	121	1	52	1	2
Chagai	0	5	4	0	8	1	16	13	3	54	54	31	21	0	0
Sibi	504	315	189	58	10	14	109	60	21	323	323	14	149	11	2
Administrated area	271	161	103	16	15	1	19	42	17	181	181	101	51	5	2
Mars Bugt Country	240	154	88	42	25	17	19	38	12	112	112	55	57	6	0
States															
Kalat	2,023	1,190	833	213	153	85	133	309	124	1,271	693	693	606	73	18
Serawan	1,850	1,082	769	207	135	72	390	231	169	1,140	617	617	569	67	18
Jhalawan	207	137	70	11	13	1	75	53	22	116	69	69	47	2	0
Kachhi	370	233	137	60	43	17	83	55	27	140	109	109	81	37	12
Dombk-Kabers Country	195	281	211	49	32	17	125	99	26	318	318	149	168	3	0
Maltran	212	118	64	12	9	3	27	76	1	173	173	83	90	0	0
Kharan	445	210	205	61	32	32	62	37	21	297	297	155	111	22	4
Las Bela	121	70	51	8	6	2	18	10	8	92	92	53	39	3	2
	173	108	65	30	21	13	13	28	15	58	58	51	37	6	0



## TABLE XIII.

## Infirmities by selected Tribes and Races.

Details of Infirmities for all the Indigenous Musalman tribes in Baluchistan are given in the body of the table. The figures of infirmities for other tribes are given below —

Tribes	POPULATION			IN ANK		DEAF-MUTE		BLIND		LEPER	
	Females	Males	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	114,001	85,167	199,168	22	6	29	9	49	52	1	
<b>MUSALMANS</b>	47,853	56,357	104,210	12	1	8		18	12	1	
Baluch	2,911	1,612	4,523	2				4	3		
Semi-Indigenous	1,187	1,627	2,814	2				7	7		
Rustak	1,187	671	1,858	1				2			
Others	1,542	831	2,373	1				1	3		
Allen Baluch	551	515	1,066					1			
Pathans	18,163	12,512	30,675	6		1		8	5		
Semi-Indigenous	12,477	8,477	20,954			1		7	5		
Durrani	2,544	1,511	4,055			1			2		
Chitral	969	542	1,511	2				3	3		
Others	1,454	1,074	2,528	1				4			
Allen Pathan	4,629	4,035	8,664					1			
Jati Allen	3,791	3,384	7,175			2			1		
Sayyid Allen	1,577	998	2,575			1					
Other Musalmans	21,741	17,701	39,442	4	1	4		6	2	1	
Semi-Indigenous	2,613	1,531	4,144	1		1		1		1	
Hazara	1,927	1,475	3,402	1		1				1	
Others	616	396	1,012					1			
Allies	19,128	15,570	34,698	3	1	3		5	3		
<b>HINDUS</b>	51,349	37,001	88,350	8	4	20	7	28	38		
Indigenous	17,479	9,663	27,142	4	4	18	4	22	34		
Allen	33,870	27,338	61,208	4		2	3	6	4		
<b>SIKHS</b>	7,741	6,309	14,050	2		1		3	1		
Indigenous	841	533	1,374	2		1		3	1		
Allen	6,900	5,776	12,676								
<b>CHRISTIANS</b>	6,693	5,214	11,907		1		2		1		
European	4,751	3,966	8,717		1		1				
Anglo-Indian	231	129	360				1				
Indian	1,709	1,119	2,828						1		
<b>OTHERS</b>	368	287	655								

## XII A.—INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES.

(Indigenous Musalmans only)

TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION BEAULT WITH			LEPROSE		DRAIN-ROTS		RAKED		LOWEY	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>I. dignona</i> <i>II. calman</i>	885 674 375	803 300	891	263	120	465	170	1 111	891	81	4
Balech	17,825	65,583	77,822	70	86	115	65	880	841	20	4
( ) Eastern	109,845	66,948	11,829	4	78	10	1	28	211	9	
Begu	22,737	12,928	9,808	3		22	8	22	21		
Dombi	6,045	3,700	737	2	2	7		27	20		
Khetran	17,123	8,018	8,103	7	4	6	8	41	43		
Magas	8,792	4,590	3,693	7	2	8		15	1		
Mari	22,401	12,127	8,474	22	17	8	3	31	43	6	
Radi, Dalech	4,714	2,851	3,047			2		3	2		
Jamab	2,841	1,838	1,803					1	1		
Khara	2,436	1,674	1,584	1		4	2	8	6	1	2
Lesken	4,577	2,363	1,822	2		8	1	13	14		
Unspreaded	12,345	8,046	6,086		1	12	2	70	29	2	
Garnes	1,104	884	810								
Balech U	378	257	119			2		2			
spreaded											
( ) Western	61,290	31,897	23,783	23	29	29	2	154	127	11	2
Baleh	1,295	606	803						2		
Dakhi	4,474	2,358	2,115	3	1			6	6	1	
Gheki	578	294	281		3						
Kandai	1,884	911	783	3		3		9	8	2	
Male	8,086	2,866	2,710	3	7	4	2	10	12		
Kalkehand	21,477	11,757	8,850	10	2	9	7	47	36	2	1
Bind	17,156	8,188	7,828	8	13	7	8	49	31	3	
Maqar	4,336	2,362	1,974	4		2	1	4	7	1	
Kajraul	481	252	225			1		3	1		
Balech Un-	7,022	3,782	3,250		3	3	8	16	18	2	1
spreaded											
Bakri	158,734	82,861	58,772	83	29	120	80	214	167	23	16
( ) O Igi Nuclei	77,554	9,716	8,218	16	4	12	4	27	17	8	1
Ahmadali	119	45	71					1	1		1
Goryari	1,291	727	624		1	2	1	1	2		
Ilisai	431	329	182			2		3	2	1	
Kalandari	4,822	2,361	2,171	4		1	2	2	1	3	
Kalbari	2,614	1,331	1,093	2	1			1	2		
Margari	2,629	1,408	1,181	2	1	4		7	4	1	
Robari	1,769	891	787	3		1		2	1		
Somali	4,671	2,610	2,081	8	1	2	1	6	6		
( ) Kurewa	51,537	27,311	22,876	7	1	68	19	61	42	—	1
Kanqirai	10,241	5,891	4,470			7		9	9		
Kura	2,892	1,719	1,243					1	1		
Lahri	4,672	2,215	2,234	1		1	3	2	4		
Lazri	9,201	8,193	4,108	4		13	8	16	9		
Mamabaki	2,790	1,642	1,223		1	8	2	6	2		
Ramali	2,615	1,424	1,180			3		5	2		
Rakomari	694	322	244					1	1		
Rogari	2,112	1,167	943			1		5			
Rutabari	1,295	822	674								
Shakwari	8,162	4,823	3,739	1		9	8	6	9		1
Zag Mangal	8,816	2,294	2,618	1		4	1	8	7		
(in) Jhalan	61,772	41,893	32,787	31	11	61	27	118	86	20	12
Panaji	9,923	3,616	4,597	8	3	4	7	12	7		
Hornai	1,114	690	509			1		1	1		
Kamamari	14,445	8,178	6,876	6	1	6	6	22	21	7	2
Kangul	21,021	12,795	10,728	10	4	24	9	30	20	1	
Kashari	1,444	725	724	1	1	2		1	1		
Panatal	6,137	2,319	1,814	1				1	4		1
So b	4,137	1,819	1,814		8	20	8	43	23	8	1
Zakri	29,379	16,779	12,000								
(in) Kurewa	2,812	1,179	1,270	8	3	1	2	12	3	—	—
Kurewa											
Kurewa	1,570	843	629	2			2	3	6		
Kurewa	657	370	243	3				2	2		
Kurewa	804	17	277	2	1	1		2	2		

## VII A - INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES

(Indigenous Musalmans only)

Tribe or Race	POPULATION		INFANT		DEAF-MUTE		BLIND		LEPER		
	Person	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pathan	174,051	85,859	78,172	62	23	62	23	216	128	17	
Ravah	1,501	907	643			1		4	7		
Jat	1,503	773	602			4	1	1		1	
Kakur	92,000	51,001	40,000	30	11	47	16	72	56	1	
Durrani	7,741	4,356	3,400	4	3	3	2	8	4		
Son-tili	4,438	2,381	2,057	17	9	74	9	16	47	1	
Son-tili	1,500	1,000	1,000					2			
Son-tili	2,500	1,500	1,000	11	2	9	5	15	5		
Tamara	1,000	600	400	1		1		1			
Others	1,000	600	400								
Kadi	1,200	600	600						2		
Parli	3,187	1,800	1,387	5	1			4	3	1	
Pani	27,000	14,000	13,000	16	6	11	7	73	42	13	
Mamla	4,000	2,000	2,000			1		7	16		
Id	2,000	1,000	1,000	2		1		6	1	1	
Idon	1,000	600	400								
Mamla	1,000	1,000	1,000	4		4	6	17	10	2	
Mamla	13,145	7,000	6,145	7	3	3	1	34	10	7	
Idon	2,000	1,000	1,000	1				9	3		
Others	41	20	10								
Shirani	7,000	3,500	3,500	1		4	2	17	5		
Tarin	36,010	19,270	16,740	4	2	13	2	48	15		
Mamla	19,146	10,200	8,946	2	2	1		55	7		
Son-tili	9,613	5,000	4,613	7		9	1	7	6		
Tar-Tarin	7,000	3,500	3,500	1		3	1	6	2		
Unspecified	2,000	1,000	1,000								
Zamra	1,700	900	800			1			1	1	
Others	1,340	800	540	1		1		1	1		
Ladi (Panj Raj)	23,212	12,365	10,847	0	7	13	6	22	18	2	
Angara	3,703	1,801	1,902		2			2	2	1	
Burra	4,270	2,312	1,958	1			1	8	6		
Jamo	6,003	3,541	2,462	2	2	8	5	4	7		
Punjha	5,027	2,672	2,355	1	3	2		3		1	
Shukh	3,725	1,959	1,766	2		3		5	3		
Unspecified	155	80	75								
Jatt	63,191	35,095	28,096	33	12	91	19	173	163	4	
Sayyid	20,265	10,567	9,698	7	3	6	2	22	14	1	
Bukhari	9,501	4,618	4,883	3	1	2	1	5	6		
Chishti	1,220	637	583	1		3		5	1		
Gharshin	786	422	364								
Kaheri	796	430	366	1				2	3		
Mashwani	924	510	405	1		1		1			
Taran	955	532	423					1	1		
Ustrana	623	355	268					2			
Others	5,451	3,028	2,423	1	2		1	6	3	1	
Other Musalmans	71,766	37,363	34,403	20	7	38	17	74	70	12	
Darzada	10,685	5,525	5,160	2	1	8	2	22	31	1	
Dehwar	5,455	3,027	2,428	1		8	5	10	10	2	
Gadra	6,958	3,550	3,408	5	2	4	1	8	1		
Gola	172	94	78								
Jat	3,726	2,046	1,680	1		2		3	2		
Khoja	311	151	160				1				
Langah	1,371	737	634				1		1		
Lori	6,890	3,744	3,146			2		2	2		
Med	1,628	840	788	3	1	3	3	10	7	2	
Nakib	5,577	2,805	2,682	6	1	4	2	9	6	5	
Others	28,993	14,764	14,230	2	2	7	2	10	7	2	
Tribal followers	24,888	12,468	12,420	2	2	7	2	9	6	2	
Others	4,105	2,286	1,810					1	1		



## TABLE XIII.

## Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

The difference between the tribal totals of 1911 and 1921 are due to the following reclassification, etcetera —

- 1 The following units of the Western Baloch have been shown as separate tribes —

1 Buledi	6 Rakhshani
2 Dashti	7 Rind
3 Gichki	8 Sangur
4 Kaudai	9 Sanjrani
5 Rais	10 Others.

- 2 The following clans which were shown as separate tribes in 1911 have this time been included in the Rind tribe as they really form part of that tribe —

1 Gurgej	6 Kolwai
2 Hot	7 Kalanchi
3 Kallagi	8 Lashari
4 Kalmati	9 Latti
5 Khosa	10 Purki

- 3 Similarly the Nausherwanis and Taukis which form part of the Pakhshanis and Dodai and Gabol which form part of the Dashti tribe, all these were shown as separate tribes in 1911, have this time been amalgamated with their proper tribes

- 4 In the same way the following unimportant tribes shown separately in 1911 have this time been included under 'Others'

1 Barr	6 Mullazai
2 Gamshadzi	7 Sami
3 Katohar	8 Shehzada
4 Kengizai	9 Wadela
5 Jundi	

- 5 Taking the above alterations into account, the figures of the ten tribes for 1921 compare with those of 1911 as below —

Tribe	1911	1921	Variation
1 Buledi	1,340	1,289	—51
2 Dashti	1,140	4,474	+3,325
3 Gichki	554	575	+21
4 Kaudai	1,132	1,694	+562
5 Rais	4,147	5,696	+1,549
6 Rakhshani	20,068	21,677	+1,609
7 Rind	14,561	17,136	+2,575
8. Sangur	5,793	4,336	—1,457
9 Sanjrani	121	481	+360
10 Others	8,401	7,032	—1,369
TOTAL	57,271	64,390	+7,119

- 6 The Pirikani tribe being unimportant has this time been included in 'others' under the 'Miscellaneous Brahuis'

- 7 With regard to the indigenous Sayyid tribes of Baluchistan it may be mentioned that the 'Karbala' form part of the 'Bukhari' tribe and the 'Pechi' that of the 'Chishti' Sayyids. These have therefore been included this time under their tribes proper. The 'Gilani,' 'Husami,' 'Khosti' and 'Maududi' Sayyids being unimportant have been amalgamated with 'others'. After making the above changes, the figures for Sayyids for 1911 and 1921 compare as follows —

Tribe	1911	1921	Variation
1 Bukhari	9,750	9,501	—249
2 Chishti	1,500	1,229	—271
3. Gharshin	790	786	—4
4 Kaheri	938	790	—148
5 Mashwani	1,008	924	—84
6 Taran	1,237	955	—282
7 Ustrana	704	623	—81
8. Others	5,303	5,451	+148
TOTAL	21,296	20,265	—1,031

- 8 'Kori' and 'Langah' are synonymous terms. The Langahs include the Koris of Las Bela





## RACE OR NATIONALITY

STATES																CASTE TRIBE RACE OR NATIONALITY
Total Kalat		Sarawan		Jhalawan		Kachhi		Dombki Baheri Country		Makran		Kharan		LAS BELA		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
179,003	149,278	30,422	23,840	43,087	36,023	41,349	33,804	10,628	8,930	37,823	34,034	15,091	12,647	26,093	23,713	TOTAL
178,036	148,315	29,962	23,050	43,009	35,077	41,269	33,750	10,603	8,912	37,565	33,960	15,029	12,596	26,785	23,603	Indigenous
296	155	158	77	40	35	16	8			26	15	58	50	17	20	Semi-Indigenous
669	248	302	113	58	11	64	46	26	18	23	59	4	1	181	91	Aliens
45,292	38,039	826	619	839	668	12,713	10,127	2,439	1,967	21,450	18,768	7,025	5,800	2,339	1,959	Baloch
45,287	38,035	826	619	839	668	12,712	10,127	2,439	1,967	21,446	18,764	7,025	5,800	2,334	1,959	Indigenous
16,116	12,536	747	548	211	181	12,712	10,127	2,439	1,967			7	10	69	54	(i) Eastern
31	27					32	25	2	2							Dugli
2,277	1,843					2	3	2,275	1,840							Dombki
4,511	3,610	14	13	103	82	4,387	3,541					7	10			Khatri
91	63					91	63							69	51	Magasi
83	76					83	76									Rind Buledi
37	32					1	2	36	30							Jamali
126	107					124	107	2								Khosa
1,895	1,546			4	1	1,891	1,545									" Lashari
7,060	5,477	732	535	131	101	6,070	4,746	124	60							Unspecified
13	14					18	14									Umrahi
8	5	1				7	5									Baloch Unspecified
29,141	23,199	79	71	395	484					21,446	18,764	7,013	5,880	2,260	1,905	(ii) Western
696	593									696	593					Buledi
2,350	2,110									2,350	2,115					Dugli
290	270			1	2					280	277					Gichli
903	770									903	770			4	4	Kaudai
2,986	2,710									2,986	2,710					Rals
9,085	7,631	75	68	523	415					1,481	1,270	7,096	5,800	140	110	Rakhshani
8,144	7,053			43	35					8,094	7,012	7	6	1,010	846	Rind
1,303	1,106									1,303	1,106			1,054	868	Sangur
3,370	2,933	4	3	31	32					3,330	2,893	5	5	57	47	Sanjranl
																Others
														1		Semi Indigenous
																Buzdar
														1		Others
5	4					1				4	4			4		Aliens
72,204	58,233	23,241	18,269	37,811	31,028	2,509	1,989	71	58	3,619	2,898	4,053	3,093	3,063	3,329	Brahui (Indigenous)
5,203	6,977	1,630	1,374	5,230	4,488	33	32			799	657	511	426	521	450	(i) Original nucleus
13	14	8	0	3						2	5			6	2	Ahamdzai
729	650	111	112	460	405					121	106	28	27	2	4	Gurgnari
250	192			244	175	15	17									Itazai
2,150	1,992	258	210	1,807	1,690					93	76	1	2	113	107	Kalandrari
902	732	110	92	530	417	15	11			120	100	127	107	200	175	Kambrari
1,200	987			848	685					357	302			204	192	Mitwarl
886	787	576	457	231	228	2	2			67	46	10	4			Rodenl
2,005	1,673	567	485	1,103	883	1	2			39	17	345	288			Sumalari
21,687	16,975	17,277	13,584	1,662	1,309	2,190	1,714	71	58	116	40	372	270	187	157	(ii) Saraawan
4,671	3,578	2,040	2,315	122	76	1,410	1,117	60	45	7	4	32	21			Bangulzal
1,909	966	1,125	800	107	97	27	25			8	2	47	42	124	100	Kurd
2,511	1,819	2,008	1,475	106	141	305	201	2	2					1	3	Lahri
4,129	3,816	3,922	3,141	187	159	2	2	4	5	1		13	9			Langav



STATISTICS																	
Total Kalat		Kharan		Jhalawan		Kashmir		Doodh Kharan Country		Makran		Feroze		Lahore		Other Districts	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1,200	1,061	1,271	1,021	57	27	24	15			1	1						
1,194	1,017	613	461	330	260	300	270	5	6	24	10						
594	267	274	222			20	24			1	1						
1,002	810	961	803	17	14	20	17										
800	633	801	633			2				2							
2,000	2,002	2,000	2,008	21	24	50	31			6	4	100	85	62	40		
1,000	700	600	500	300	200	7	7			60	18	100	100				
11,000	33,310	4,316	3,299	29,722	21,299	261	217			2,701	2,201	600	500	3,000	2,500		
4,105	3,400	2		3,171	2,072					907	774	60	52	1,231	1,000		
620	455	127	116	200	242	1	1			4	1	100	90				
6,000	4,916	533	429	2,000	1,600	6	6			116	40	2,000	2,000	200	200		
11,000	9,001	2,414	1,816	6,000	4,200	40	40			124	120	90	60	700	612		
900	700	218	150	700	500	3											
100	416	90	70	200	300	92	60										
2,000	1,000			1,000	700					800	700	140	100	200	212		
15,310	12,220	600	700	13,300	10,700	112	100			216	121	712	616	100	40		
1,211	500	10	10	1,100	800	03	26			1				11	10		
811	600	16	0	800	600	24	22										
300	284			200	200												
20	20	3	7	24	10	1	4							100	100		
1,457	1,147	700	550	80	62	210	200	92	64	60	30	160	142	25	19		
1,176	942	675	496	40	27	280	230	00	60	30	22	107	10	1			
210	107	101	53			13	13			1	2	100	100				
70	44	20	4			40	20			11	12						
6	21		1			70	10										
10		10															
10	03	2				12	11			11	12						
12	7	11	7			1											
20	000	200	200														
6	000	20	20			10	0	0	0								
2	2	2	2														
6	21		21														
6	2	1	11				14	10	10								
10	22		20				21	11									
1	12	00	00				7	0									
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## TABLE XV.

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**Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by  
sect and race.**



TABLE XV.—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE

DEMONSTRATIONS	BAPTIST			TOTAL			QUANTITY - PERSONS		LOCALITY	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Demonstrations	6,093	3,214	1,479	8,678	3,190	1,479	4,787	1,372	84	1
European and allied races	4,781	3,006	783	4,740	3,061	783	3,718	723	57	1
Anglo-Indians	224	120	103	229	124	105	90	90	1	
Indians	1,708	1,119	593	1,703	1,114	589	839	557	26	
Anglican Communion	4,923	2,971	957	4,902	3,005	957	3,007	918	80	1
European and allied races	4,024	2,431	803	4,021	3,428	803	3,240	853	49	1
Anglo-Indians	129	67	81	123	64	81	41	80	1	
Indians	800	473	333	808	473	333	336	311	10	
Baptist	96	72	25	96	72	25	71	24	1	
European and allied races	79	18	1	19	18	1	18		1	
Anglo-Indians	1	1		1	1		1			
Indians	78	64	24	78	64	24	64	24		
Methodist	303	282	101	323	282	101	271	96	1	
European and allied races	166	144	52	166	144	52	139	21	1	
Anglo-Indians	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		
Indians	215	137	78	215	137	79	131	74		
Presbyterian	182	100	62	181	119	62	102	66	2	
European and allied races	91	71	20	90	70	20	58	28		
Anglo-Indians	1		1	1		1		1		
Indians	90	49	41	90	49	41	44	20	1	
Protestants (Unsectarian and Unspecified)	73	43	28	73	43	28	43	24		
European and allied races	15	6	9	15	6	9	4	8		
Anglo-Indians	2	2		2	2		2			
Indians	56	40	19	56	40	19	37	16		
Roman Catholics	978	706	272	971	698	273	601	246	20	
European and allied races	417	243	134	417	243	134	271	113	8	
Anglo-Indians	100	53	43	94	54	43	45	24		
Indians	461	364	95	460	364	95	303	97	12	
Others	21	13	6	20	14	6	11	6	1	
European and allied races	19	13	6	18	13	6	11	6	1	
Anglo-Indians										
Indians		2		2	2					





## TABLE XVI.

### (a) Europeans and Allied Races (including Armenians).

NOTE —The figures 597, 596, 533 in column 16, opposite Baluchistan, Districts and Quetta-Pishin include one Armenian



## ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE

*Races including Armenians*

SUBJECTS						OTHERS																
30-40		40-50		50 AND OVER		ALL AGES			0-10		10-19		10-18		18-30		30-40		40-50		50 AND OVER	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	17	18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
597	206	152	58	52	35	3	2	1								1	1		1			
598	208	152	58	51	35	2	1	1								1			1			
533	195	127	51	44	38	2	1	1								1			1			
15	3	9	1	1																		
17	1	8																				
7	5	2	1	2	2																	
5	1	3																				
10	1	8	5	4																		
1				1		1	1										1					
				1																		
				1																		
1						1	1										1					

## ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE

*Indians*

15		10-18		18-20		TOTAL 15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60 AND OVER	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
0	2	4	2	1	3	5	7	35	29	32	19	17	8	3	4	1	1
0	2	4	2		3	4	7	33	22	31	19	16	8	3	4	1	1
	1	3	2		3	3	6	21	18	20	16	11	4	2	4	1	1
										1				1			
								1			1						
										1							
		1	1			1	1	11	4	8	2	5	3	1			
				1		1		2		1		1					
				1		1		2		1		1					
				1		1		2		1	1	1					



TABLE XVII.

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**Occupation or means of livelihood.**





## PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

DISTRICTS					STATES					Group No
Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
	Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists			Males	Females	Partially Agricul turists.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
420 648	169 273	1,946	14,715	249 420	378,977	125 595	5 170	3,449	248,206	
291,107	91 516	39	2,471	199,552	313,298	103,231	60	2,129	210,007	
288 050	80,758	38	1,786	198,254	313 061	103 151	60	2 129	209 880	
288,050	80 758	38	1,786	198 254	307 437	101 524	56	2,117	205 857	
263 479	81 538	13	521	181 626	2,1,830	90 039	45	1 204	181 746	
16 482	5 017	15	280	11 450	40 989	13 042	45	512	27 302	1
245 863	76 451		241	169 412	230 076	76 142		696	153 034	2
3	3				13	5			8	3
6				3	4	1			3	4
1 126	385			761	748	240			0	5
1 113	670		25	443	277	96			10	
1 113	670		25	443	277	96			10	7
60	23		6	38	56	21			4	
37	13		5	24	0	4				8
23	0		1	14	47	17			4	0
23,398	7,228	23	1,234	16 147	35,274	11 368	11	899	23 695	
165	55		15	110	5 637	1 658			201	11
17,299	5,240	6	1,086	12 044	22 536	7 237	0	569	15,240	13
3 303	954	2	12	2 847	1 964	604		32	1 860	13
2 631	970	15	121	1 646	5 137	1,819	2	97	3,316	14
					5,624	1,027	4	12	3 993	
					5 517	1 606	4	10	3 917	17
					107	31		2	76	18
3 057	1,758	1	685	1,398	237	80			157	
3,057	1 758	1	685	1 398	16	16				
1 112	806	1	34	216	16	16				19
1,945	863		651	1,032						21
					221	04			187	
					221	04			157	23
64,109	32,420	463	2,968	31 226	33,901	11,690	233	831	21,978	
20 564	10 448	309	547	9 747	14,542	4 807	208	609	9,597	
487	200	2	20	285	842	285	3	79	554	
4	2			2						25
23	10			4						26
293	116		15	177	608	207	3	35	398	27
12	4		1	8	64	14			40	29
64	29	1		34	126	47		39	78	32
55	10		4	36						33
2		1		1						35
84	11			23	64	16		5	38	37
				1	1	1				39
11	10			1	6	3			3	
11	10			1	6	3			3	40
2,426	1,286	4	89	1,136	2,653	864	20	86	1 760	
27	22		8	5	36	13			23	43
2 103	1,157		72	951	2 187	723		85	1 464	44
291	107	4	9	180	430	128	20	1	252	45
2 010	1,185		131	1,734	4,245	1,375		59	2,870	
11	4			7						47
2 507	902		125	1,515	4 144	1 339		59	2 805	48
183	102		5	61	19				12	49
218	8		1	131	52	29			53	50
931	380	7	79	544	413	139		4	274	
163	56			108	308	102			296	51
768	324	6	79	436	105	37			63	52
97	44		2	53	276	102		14	176	
					34	13			21	53
49	24			25						50
30	13		2	17	178	60		9	112	61
16				11	66	13			43	64

Index	Occupation	KALUCKITIAN				
		Total workers and dependents	Actual workers			Dependents
			Males	Females	Partially employed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>11. Food industries</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,940</b>
65	Flour-millers, bakers and flour-grinders	1,825	790	171	15	760
66	Butter and cheese makers	716	225		24	179
67	Cocoa-powder, etc.	167	67		30	210
68	Ice-cream, etc.	808	413		60	345
69	Butter, cheese and other milk products	652	320	5		210
70	Seasonal workers, proprietors of food and restaurants, etc.	17	13		1	4
71						
72						
	<b>12. Industries of raw and the better</b>	<b>7,871</b>	<b>2,87</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>4,220</b>
73	Tobacco, millinery, etc.	2,100	1,103	27	20	700
74	Leather, book and musical instrument makers	2,076	1,197		100	1,078
75	Shoe, clothing and dyeing	1,007	770	63	50	564
76	Butter, hair dressers, etc.	1,111	507		60	544
	<b>13. Furniture industries</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>7</b>
81	Upholsterers, seat-makers, etc.	11				7
	<b>14. Building industries</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>977</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>1,000</b>
84	Carpenters and joiners	637	313		9	254
85	Painters and decorators	907	571		13	400
86	Builders (other than buildings made of mud-brick, etc.), painters, decorators of houses, etc.	613	364		4	270
	<b>15. Construction of means of transport</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>			<b>10</b>
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	20	20			10
	<b>17. Production and transformation of physical forces</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>7</b>
91	Gas works and electric light and power	13	0			7
	<b>18. Other miscellaneous and unclassified trades</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,782</b>
94	Printers, lithographers, etc.	77	61			20
95	Book binders and stationers, etc.	31				20
96	Makers of musical instruments	60	53			41
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments, etc.	1,543	100		10	903
98	For the day, during school, etc. workers	20				
99	Others (including milliners, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places in public entertainment, employees of public institutions, post office clerks, waitresses, etc., barmaids, waitresses, etc.)	13				
100		4,309	1,579	900	67	1,867
	<b>IX.—TRANSPORT</b>	<b>20,294</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>10,110</b>
	<b>19. Transport by air</b>					
101	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of aeroplanes, driven and made by hand (pilots, etc.)	330	27			67
102	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of aeroplanes, etc.	10	10			23
103	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of aeroplanes, etc.	1	1			6
104	Hand-carriers, boatmen and rowers	50	22			61
	<b>21. Transport by road</b>	<b>17,993</b>	<b>7,007</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>9,293</b>
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.	80	71		5	21
112	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads, etc.	2,943	1,110	0	104	871
113	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads, etc.	2,511	1,004		47	760
114	Others, managers and employees (including persons employed connected with other vehicles)	12,779	6,924	0	660	7,211
	<b>23. Transport by rail</b>	<b>10,123</b>	<b>2,84</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>2,00</b>
115	Labourers employed on all kinds other than road	9,171	2,827		601	1,070
116	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	1,052	1,023	23	604	26
	<b>A. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone service</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>64</b>
119	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone service	11	477		60	444
	<b>F.—TRADE</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>10,717</b>
	<b>24. Banks, credit institutions of credit, exchange and insurance</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>110</b>
120	Bank employees, commission agents and insurance agents, stock exchange and brokers and their employees	1,110	110		11	110
	<b>25. Brokerage, commission and agents</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
121	Bank employees, commission agents, insurance agents, stock exchange and brokers and their employees	200	100		0	200
	<b>26. Trade in goods</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,000</b>
122	Trade in goods, etc., etc.	0,000	0,110	0	0	0,000

## PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

DISTRICTS					STATES					Group No
Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS*				Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
	Males	Females	Partially Agriculturists*	Dependants		Males	Females	Partially Agriculturists		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
12 152	1,172	19	82	001	1 411	368	158	44	885	
410	136	17	0	260	803	154	150	3	494	65
604	621	2	34	171	11	4			7	66
32	15		2	17	13	42		8	03	67
693	315		30	378	270	100		33	175	68
29	173		1	124	18	66	3		116	70
15	11		1	4	2	2				72
										73
4 742	2,525	75	79	2,149	3 229	1,149	26	295	2,054	
1 641	1 008	21	24	81	301	01	20	2	181	77
1,200	686	0	27	605	1 678	011		213	1,067	78
1,116	527	43	13	544	691	201		46	440	80
585	401		15	181	559	103		31	366	81
11	4			7						
11	4			7						84
1 768	868		11	000	275	109		9	166	
422	189		1	233	115	54		2	61	86
6	2		6	4	8	5		7	6	87
711	318		4	393	152	53			09	88
629	359			270						89
50	32			18						
50	32			18						90
13	6			7						
13	6			7						93
4 057	2 736	262	54	1 959	1,190	413	1	19	776	
77	41			36						94
31	9			22						95
1	1			41						96
65	25									97
733	316		8	407	822	264		8	558	98
10	4			8						100
19	11			8						101
4 030	2,329	262	46	1 459	368	149	1	11	218	103
24 870	14 521	39	2 004	10,317	5,724	1,807	1	126	3,826	
66	40			126	153	19			41	
62	80			22						108
14	10			4						109
					53	12			41	110
11,750	5,580	10	701	6,151	5,451	1,808	1	118	3,642	
65	31		0	85						111
1,979	1,122	6	164	851	63	23			40	112
6	5									113
2,258	1 344		83	914	55	21		4	34	114
7,442	3 087	4	445	4,351	5,333	1,764	1	114	3 688	116
12,368	8,521	29	1,381	3 825	65	21		2	44	
8,848	5,616		689	3 282	65	21		2	44	118
8,520	2,905	22	592	593						119
686	371		29	315	155	56		6	99	
686	371		22	315	155	56		6	99	120
18 675	7 451	62	415	11,162	13 635	4,986	124	96	8,625	
908	224		31	684	274	89		4	185	
908	224		31	684	274	89		4	185	121
316	162		5	184	78	27			51	
316	162		5	154	78	27			51	122
5,754	1,948	20	150	3,786	3 115	1,224	3	18	1,888	
5 754	1,948	20	150	3,786	3 115	1,224	3	8	1,688	123

Group No.	Occupation.	RAILWAYMAN.				
		Total wages and dividends.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
			Men.	Women.	Partially dependent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	27 Trade: skin, leather and furs trade in skins, leather and furs, etc.	78 900	110 110	--	3 3	130 130
	28 Trade in wood	65	33			34
113	Trade in wood, etc. (not brewed)	90	35			31
	29 Trade: metal	16	11			3
116	trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	16	11			3
	30 Trade in pottery					
117	Trade in pottery articles and (like)		4			
	31 Trade in chemical products	373	303			373
118	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.)	300	120			303
	32 Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	600	303	3	3	303
119	makers of wine, beer, distilled liquors and ice	170	111		1	70
120	Owners and managers of hotels, restaurants, etc. and their employees	13	20	3	3	317
	33 Other trade in foodstuffs	3,437	3,311	36	102	3,661
121	Flour dealers	13				3
122	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, milk, and other commodities	4 20	270		1	3,111
123	Sellers of milk, butter, eggs, poultry, etc.	914	310	27	13	341
124	Butchers of freshmeats, poultry, etc.		6			3
125	Commission, merchants, brokers and jobbers	1,371	334	27	1	300
126	Wine and spirit dealers	2,322	344		1	300
127	Wholesale, retail, grocers, etc., etc.	120	34	3	1	30
128	Dealers in dairy goods, etc.	907	31			300
129	Dealers in baby goods and toilet	607	100		13	317
	34 Trade in fish, fish and fish products	343	119	--	10	301
130	Trade in foodstuffs, clothing, etc.	313	44		10	301
	35 Trade in furniture	41	63		1	43
131	Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.	22	21			21
132	Barbers, cooking utensils, etc.	30	30		--	
	36 Trade in building material	7	0			1
133	Trade in building materials, other than bricks, tiles and wooden materials	7	0			1
	37 Trade in means of transport	70	330		13	300
134	Traders and firms in mechanical transport, motor cycles, etc.	11	32			30
135	Traders and firms in carriages and carts	300	300			301
136	Traders and firms of bicycles, trams, motor, carts, etc.					
	38 Trade in fuel	337	311		3	311
137	Fuel in firewood, coal, gas, etc.	137	311		3	311
	39 Trade in articles of luxury, etc. and those pertaining to leisure and the arts and sciences	420	110		3	307
138	Traders in various luxuries, food, work, etc.		1		1	304
139	Fashions, book, etc., etc.	36	11			31
	40 Trade of other sorts	3,377	3,371	3	113	3,370
140	Traders in toys, games, etc.	373	114			114
141	Traders in books, papers and many various other articles	3,004	3,117	3	114	3,134
142	Traders in books, papers, etc.	30	34			
	C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts	30,613	23,630	107	3,303	11,000
	1.—PUBLIC FORCE	3,374	37,39		310	4,37
143	Army (British)	39,000	33,377		3,370	3,37
144	Army Indian States	11,370	1,370		3,370	11
	Naval					
145	Naval	114	114			114
146	Naval	117	117			11
	41 Police	3,32	3,344		373	3,34
147	Police	1,370	1,370		303	344
148	Police	34	31		1	32

## PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

DISTRICTS					STATES					Group No
Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
	Males	Females	Partially Agriculturists			Males	Females	Partially Agricul turists		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
296	98			128	34	12			22	
226	93		2	128	34	12			22	124
69	35			34						
60	35			31						125
16	11			5						
10	11			5						126
4	4									
4	4									127
284	123			161	244	80			164	
284	123			161	244	80			164	128
526	270	5	9	245	74	26			48	
120	93		1	40	40	10			30	129
35	183	5	8	190	25	7			18	130
6 444	2,650	35	2	3,750	2,984	1 061	21	16	1,002	
15	6			0						181
3,232	1,184		16	2 048	1,258	402		2	766	132
634	225	27	19	382	312	103		0	209	133
8	6			2						134
614	426	6	30	382	460	132	21	5	307	135
1 123	627		5	606	109	37			72	136
94	61	2	1	41	35	13			22	137
150	46			104	777	273			501	138
874	170		15	105	33	11			22	139
329	137		10	192	14	5			0	
329	137		10	192	14	5			9	140
144	90		1	45						
82	51		1	31						141
22	48			14						142
4	4				3	2			1	
4	4				3	2			1	143
529	195		18	374	97	35			62	
51	23			23						144
6	3			3						145
472	169		18	303	97	35			62	146
423	150		44	273	129	61			68	
423	150		44	273	129	61			68	147
409	169		2	340	47	20			27	
371	154		1	217	47	20			27	149
38	15		1	23						150
2,200	1,166	2	51	1,122	6,542	2 344		68	4,198	
272	134		3	138						151
1 980	1 005	2	48	973	6 488	2 328		68	4 105	152
38	27			11	54	21			33	153
43,249	32,479	100	7 739	10 684	7,194	3,168	1	316	4,027	
31,175	26,650		6 888	4,525	990	746		62	253	
28 096	24,573		6 516	3 593	995	744		62	251	
28 096	24 573		6 516	3 593	106 889	80 058		62	20 281	155
										156
151	133			18						
151	133			18						158
2,928	1,944		372	94	4	2			2	
2,874	1,922		360	952	4	2			2	159
54	22		3	32						

Group No.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.				
		Total workers and dependents.	Active Workers.			Dependents.
			Males.	Females.	Partially Active— Children.	
		3	4	5	6	7
	<b>VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>2,270</b>
	<b>45. Public administration</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>2,270</b>
151	Service of the State	4,000	2,064		200	2,100
152	Service of Indian and Foreign States	2,275	944		123	1,308
153	Municipal and other local (not village) service	200	77		20	200
154	Other officials and servants other than watchmen	225	123		14	112
	<b>VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	<b>10,270</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>6,923</b>
	<b>46. Religion</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>2,760</b>
155	Private, ministers, etc.	2,000	1,000		179	2,219
156	Religious mendicants, leaders of sects, etc.	215	70		1	200
157	Christians, mullahs, church service, religious parties		0			
158	Travellers, hermits, or wandering groups, etc.	256	140			161
	<b>47. Law</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>			<b>100</b>
159	Lawyers of all kinds including Katchi, Mulla, etc.	100	0			100
160	Lawyer's clerks, peons, etc.	100	0			100
	<b>48. Medicine</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>600</b>
161	Medical practitioners of all kinds including doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons.	601	30		19	600
162	Nurses, midwives, compounders, etc.	702	423		0	251
	<b>49. Instruction</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>184</b>
163	Teachers and lecturers of all kinds	600	120		20	170
164	Clarks and scribes connected with education	30	30			11
	<b>50. Letters and Arts and Sciences</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,270</b>
165	Public writers, scribes, etc.	27	30			50
166	Architects, masons, carpenters and their employees	1,100	300		21	877
167	Artists, calligraphers, etc.	40	20			27
168	Music composers and performers, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not including singers, actors and dancers)	1,170	600		42	720
169	Composers, musicians, harmonizers, etc., exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	0	10		1	0
	<b>51. Miscellaneous</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>20,130</b>
	<b>IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>52. Persons living principally on their income</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>
170	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), land and estate agents, etc.	731	272		7	0
	<b>X.—DOMESTIC AND ICE</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>10,224</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>9,794</b>
	<b>53. Domestic Service</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>10,224</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>9,794</b>
171	Male, water-carriers, watchmen and other labourers	24,000	0		0	24,000
172	Female, domestic, watchmen, etc.	200	0		0	200
173	Female, street sellers and others	200	0		0	200
	<b>XI.—SPECIALLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>12,310</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>6,213</b>
	<b>54. General terms which do not include definite occupations</b>	<b>12,310</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>6,213</b>
174	Watchmen, watchmen not otherwise specified	211	170		0	0
175	Labourers, watchmen, land keepers, clerks and other employees in employ of Government and others	1,222	601		0	0
176	Labourers and watchmen otherwise specified	0	0		0	0
177	Labourers and watchmen otherwise specified	11,237	6,100		1,100	1,100
	<b>XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2,220</b>
	<b>55. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>
178	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	220	0		0	70
	<b>56. Prognosis, prognosis, prognosis</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2,220</b>
179	Prognosis, prognosis, prognosis	2,220	224		271	2,220
180	Prognosis, prognosis, prognosis	2,220	224		271	2,220
	<b>57. Other unproductive and productive industries</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2,220</b>

## PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued

DISTRICTS					STATES					Group No
Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	Total workers and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
	Males	Females	Partially Agriculturists			Males	Females	Partially Agricul turists		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
5,616	3,132	5	617	2,479	2,433	1,092		126	1,341	
5,616	3,132	5	617	2,479	2,433	1,092		126	1,341	
4,741	2,676		518	2,060	2,045	158		2	87	161
151	22			100	2,143	923		123	1,221	162
11	308	6	66	204	10	3		1	16	163
227	126		33	101	26	9			17	164
6,458	2,697	101	234	3,660	3,762	1,328	1	128	2,433	
3,059	1,157	5	86	2,097	2,612	910		93	1,679	
2,023	955	1	85	1,967	2,086	740		93	1,346	165
150	100	2	1	48	305	148			247	166
6	6			82	171	62			79	167
180	96	2								168
139	77		2	95	17	4		9	13	
3	2			1	1	1				169
129	35		2	91	16	3			13	170
1,915	616	48	76	551	90	32		3	58	
514	170	8	18	327	47	16		1	31	171
701	437	40	58	224	43	16		2	27	172
350	173	71	18	155	40	20		1	29	
320	150	26	18	144	40	20		1	29	173
39	23	6		11						174
1,493	714	17	52	762	994	332	1	29	661	
37	20	1	1	16						175
1,096	546		36	550	63	16		1	37	176
47	30		15	17	18	8			10	177
260	101	10		143	918	307	1	27	610	178
53	17			36	5	1		1	4	179
22,183	12,858	1,338	1,539	7,987	24,584	7,509	4,882	173	12,194	
626	190	17	7	419	105	38			67	
626	190	17	7	419	105	38			67	
626	190	17	7	419	105	38			67	180
9,285	5,556	955	320	2,724	16,044	4,698	4,846	34	6,500	
9,285	5,556	955	320	2,724	16,044	4,698	4,846	34	6,500	
8,453	4,926	955	227	2,572	16,004	4,683	4,846	34	6,475	181
366	257		23	109	31	13			18	182
410	373		70	43	9	2			7	183
7,817	5,052	131	1,022	2,634	5,903	1,805	16	108	4,081	
7,817	5,052	131	1,022	2,634	5,903	1,805	16	108	4,081	
531	177		24	354	3	1			2	184
1,074	824		450	250	178	57			121	185
82	49		1	33						186
6,130	4,002	131	547	1,997	5,721	1,747	16	108	3,958	187
4,505	2,060	235	190	2,210	2,533	967	20	31	1,546	
430	403	2	5	25	126	75			51	
430	403	2	6	25	126	75			51	188
4,075	1,657	233	185	2,185	2,407	892	20	31	1,495	
3,013	1,092	29	172	1,892	2,407	892	20	31	1,406	189
1,062	565	204	13	293						190

2 F



## XVII—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	QUANTITY VALUE.			
		ACTUAL WORKING.		Partially agricultural.	Dependent.
		Total.			
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98,946</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>11,896</b>
	<b>A.—Production of Raw Material</b>	<b>13,873</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>46,467</b>
	<b>I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION</b>	<b>29,839</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>43,414</b>
	<b>L. Pasture and Agriculture</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>43,414</b>
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	11,071	7	34	47,738
1	Turnover from rest of agricultural land	1,846	7	11	4,086
2	(Ordinary cultivation)	16,225	—	130	38,542
	Grains, products of limited extent, etc.				
	Farm products				
	Field laborers	323	—	—	608
	(b) Growth of special products and animal husbandry	441		77	200
	Fruit, berries, vegetables, beet, etc., stock and, etc., etc.	541		77	360
	(c) Forestry	33		3	70
8	Forest officers, masters, guards, etc.			1	6
	Wood cutters, forested collection, etc.			1	14
	(d) Raising of farm stock	714	77	337	1,307
1	Cattle and horses bred and kept	7			6
12	Sheep and goat breeders	823	8	174	1,004
13	Producers of other animals (horses, swine, cattle, sheep, etc.)	178	13	16	913
	Duck, geese, turkeys, etc.				
	(e) Raising of small animals				
	<b>B. Fishing and hunting</b>				
17	Fishing			—	
18	Hunting			—	
	<b>II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS</b>	<b>84</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>
	<b>2. M. ore</b>	<b>84</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>
19	Cool mines	81		31	34
21	Miners and mineable minerals				
	<b>3. Quarries of hard rock</b>				
	<b>4. Salt, etc.</b>				
23	Rock, sea and marsh salt			—	
	<b>B.—Preparation and supply of material substances</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>17,004</b>
	<b>III.—INDUSTRY</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>3,602</b>
	<b>6. Textiles</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>19</b>
27	Cotton spinning, spinning and weaving	1			
28	Woolen and weaving	36			9
29	Wool (wool and weaving)	4		1	7
31	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
32	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
33	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
34	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
35	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
36	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
37	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
38	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
39	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
40	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
41	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
42	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
43	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
44	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
45	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
46	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
47	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
48	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
49	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
50	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
51	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
52	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
53	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
54	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
55	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
56	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
57	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
58	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
59	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
60	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
61	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
62	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
63	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
64	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
65	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
66	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
67	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
68	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
69	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
70	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
71	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
72	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
73	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
74	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
75	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
76	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
77	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
78	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
79	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
80	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
81	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
82	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
83	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
84	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
85	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
86	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
87	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
88	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
89	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
90	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
91	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
92	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
93	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
94	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
95	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
96	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
97	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
98	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
99	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1
100	Woolen and weaving (wool)	1			1

## DISTRICTS AND STATES

LORALAI				ZHOB				BOLAN				Group No
ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants	
Total.		Partially agricul turalists		Total.		Partially agricul turalists		Total.		Partially agricul turalists		
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
23,461	63	3,346	53,949	23,760	19	4,838	32,899	2,619	5	257	094	
20 587		053	47,620	14,418		696	31,161	235		1	355	
20,587		053	47,620	13,558		45	30 088	184			330	
20 587		053	47,620	13,558		45	30 088	184			330	
18,088		168	42,020	12,007		12	27,276	181			330	
837		08	1,089	311		1	743	52			105	1
17,209		70	39,962	11 694		11	26 527	129			225	2
				1								3
42			69	1			3					4
							3					5
28		2	10	26		1	5					
28		2	10	26		1	5					7
4		2	6	1			3					
4		2	6	1			3					
2 467		781	5 560	1,592		32	2 501	3				8
22		14	70	17			71					9
1,607		687	7 723	1 325		15	2 450					11
512		4	1 197	1			3					12
3-0		70	600	183		17	314	3				13
												14
												17
												18
				860		651	1 073	51		1	25	
				860		651	1,073	51		1	25	
				860		651	1 073	51		1	25	10
												21
												23
3,720	37	518	4,088	1,708	12	410	807	1,893	1	220	510	
1,098	34	230	1,330	620	12	56	286	164	1		69	
74		20	131	50			104	1			2	
								1			2	25
2			1									26
38		15	74	52			96					27
4		1	8	7			8					28
18			25									29
1-		4	23									30
												31
												32
												33
												34
												35
												36
												37
												38
												40
68	1	17	87	67		10	2	14			0	
67		17	83	10		6						43
1	1		4	5		4	2	14			9	44
219		50	431	61		12	57	33			13	45
202		70	474	57		12	53	33			1	47
5		1	7	4								48
174		70	337									49
172		70	330									50
11			8									51
10			8									52
1												53

Group No.	Occupation	QUINTA TIERRE			
		ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependents
		Total	Partially agricultural		
		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4		
	<b>III—INDUSTRY—cont.</b>				
	<b>12. Food Industries</b>	754	6	43	693
65	Rice planters, laborers, flour grinders	54	1	0	55
66	Palmer and Herbert molasses	54		1	120
67	meat processors, etc.				
68	Butchers	230		20	250
69	Butter, cheese, and oil makers	36			36
70	Manufactured products, preparation of jams, and confectioners, etc.				
71	Brewers and distillers			1	
	<b>13. Industries of dress and haberdashery</b>	1,676	67	25	1,634
72	Tailors, milliners, etc.	226	20	27	209
73	Hat, bonnet and ready-made makers	230			230
74	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	1	26	8	37
75	Perfumes, hair dressers, etc.	217			217
	<b>14. Furniture Industries</b>				7
76	(Furniture, boat makers, etc.)				7
	<b>15. Building Industries</b>	252		9	243
77	Excavators and well diggers	123		1	124
78	House carpenters and masons	131		8	139
79	Builders of low class buildings made of bamboo, etc.	171		1	172
80	Builders of low class buildings made of bamboo, etc. painters, decorators, of houses, etc.	272			272
	<b>16. Construction of means of transport</b>	2			2
81	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	21			21
	<b>17. Production and transmission of physical forces</b>				7
82	Gas works and electric light and power				7
	<b>18. Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries</b>	1,772	190	20	1,672
83	Printers, lithographers, etc.				20
84	Book binders and scribes, etc.				22
85	Makers of musical instruments				6
86	Makers of watches, optical and optical, photographer and dental and surgical instruments, etc.	21			21
87	Workers in precious metals and jewels, etc.	123		5	128
88	By late class building trade, etc.				6
89	Others (including masons, persons making cane, performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public services, bus conductors, messengers, etc.)	1,414	190	20	1,204
90	Professors, teachers, etc.				
	<b>IV—TRAFFIC</b>	2,476	77	760	2,379
	<b>19. Transport by air</b>				
	<b>20. Transport by water</b>	2			2
91	Persons (other than laborers) employed on the maintenance of steamers, (river and coastal) (including construction)				2
92	Laborers employed on the construction and maintenance of rivers, canals, etc.				2
93	Boat makers, boatmen, and rowers				
	<b>21. Transport by road</b>	2,063		200	1,863
	Persons (other than laborers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.				2
94	Laborers employed on roads and bridges	200		1	201
95	Drivers, conductors and carriers (including personal services) connected with communication by motor vehicles	641		17	712
96	Owners, managers and carriers (including personal services) connected with other vehicles	1,177		20	1,197
97	Post drivers, messengers, etc.				
	<b>22. Transport by rail</b>	2,004		271	1,733
98	As in railway of 11, etc. other than railway	2,151		20	2,171
99	Laborers employed on public construction and maintenance				10
	<b>23. Post Office Telegraph and Telephone Services</b>	274		2	276
100	Post Office Telegraph and Telephone Services	274			274
	<b>—TRAFFIC</b>	2	60	25	67
	<b>24. Bank establishments of exchange and insurance</b>	272		25	297
101	Bank managers, clerks, etc. (including insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees)	272		25	297
	<b>25. Embroidery, bookbinding and printing</b>	10		1	11
102	Bookbinders, bookbinder, commercial printers, etc. (including printers and bookbinders)	10		1	11
103	Printers in bookbinding	100	20	42	162
104	Printers in bookbinding, etc. (including printers, etc.)	200	20	47	267

## DISTRICTS AND STATES

LORALAI				ZHOB				BULAN				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS				ACTUAL WORKERS				ACTUAL WORKERS				
Total		Partially agricul turalists	Dependant	Total		Partially agricul turalists	Depend ants	Total		Partially agricul turalists	Depend ants	
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
105	2	1	50	43		18	68	20			10	
20	1		26	20		8	65					65
46	1	1	3	16		7	12	6				66
7			12			3		7				67
10			1	4								68
22			8	1			1	8				69
				2								70
176	7	23	148	140		7	18	18			9	
47	1		23	42		1	0	0			4	77
78	1	21	105	38		2	9					78
20	5		20	32				4			5	80
22		2		28		4		3				81
												84
53		3	29	54		2	11	1				
17			6									86
18		3	6	47		2	9	1				87
18			17	7			2					88
												89
												90
												91
225	24	7	109	205	12	7	30	77	1		19	
												95
40		6	41				1					96
												97
165	24	1	68	200	12	7	20	77	1		10	98
1 513		167	1 458	792		292	327	1,721		217	382	100
												101
												102
1 497		152	1 447	496		131	207	254		18	19	103
15		3	2	4		2	0					111
310		67	209	148		54	74	215		18	1	112
												113
377		60	49	1		1	1	7				114
749		52	1 183	343		77	123	32			4	116
				273		150	114	1,462		199	363	
				85		29	14	877		6	2,3	118
				184		111	109	505		11	2	119
26		5	15	23		8	6	5				120
26		4	15	23		8	6	5				
1 109	3	101	1 898	287		71	194	108		3	60	
6			2	7			8					
6			2	3			5					121
17			4					1			2	
17			4					1			2	122
671		76	1 240	67		9	29					
671		76	1 240	67		9	12					123

## XVII. OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATIONS	QOKTIA-PHAKIA			
		ACTUAL WORKING		Partially employed or idle.	Dormant.
		Total			
		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>V.—TRADE—cont.</i>				
121	77 Trade in skins, leather and furs	80			111
	Trade in skins, leather and furs, etc.	80			111
122	78 Trade in wood	29			20
	Trade in wood, etc. (not sawmills)	29			20
123	79 Trade in metals	2			2
	Trade in metals machinery knives, tools, etc.	2			2
124	80 Trade in pottery	4			
	Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	4			
125	81 Trade in chemical products	83			110
	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.)	83			110
126	82 Metal, copper, brass, etc.	282	2	2	121
127	83 Trade in wine, liquors, distilled liquors, etc.	65			20
128	84 Cereals and preparation of herbs, condiments, etc. and their preparation	120			121
129	85 Other trade in food stuffs	1,007	82	74	2,722
130	86 Fish, shellfish	471			200
131	87 Livestock and products of vegetable oil, milk and other commodities, etc.	129	12	1	21
132	88 Products of milk, butter, etc., poultry, eggs, etc.	129			21
133	89 Products of vegetable products, sugar, etc.	224		23	120
134	90 Cereals, vegetables, fruits and seed and oilseed	1,007			1,007
135	91 Other food products	22			20
136	92 Tobacco, opium, gums, etc., etc.	12	1		20
137	93 Trade in drugs and herbs	12			20
138	94 Trade in dry goods and fabrics	100		12	170
139	95 Trade in clothing and textile articles	107		2	200
140	96 Trade in ready-made clothing, etc.	107			100
141	97 Trade in furniture	82			44
142	98 Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.	82			21
	Furniture, carpets, etc.	45			12
143	99 Trade in building material	2			
	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody material	2			
144	100 Trade in means of transport	272		2	270
145	101 Tractors and motors in mechanical transport	22			24
146	102 Tractors and motors in agriculture and other, motor cycle, etc.	100			1
147	103 Tractors and means of transport, etc.	100			1
148	104 Trade in food	47		2	20
149	105 Dishes in food, and, etc.	47		2	44
150	106 Trade in articles of luxury etc. and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	21		2	211
151	107 Trade in various articles, etc., etc.	120			104
152	108 Products, etc., etc.	12			23
153	109 Trade of other sort	222	2		220
154	110 Trade in trade, etc., etc.	120			111
155	111 General merchandise and other products otherwise unspecified	200	2	12	11
156	112 Chemical products, etc., etc.	21			2
	<i>C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts</i>	12,000	60	2,002	2,001
	<i>VI.—PUBLIC FORCE</i>	14,270		2,37	2,4
157	113 Army (Militia)	12,222		2,011	2,202
158	114 Army (Militia)	12,222		2,011	2,202
159	115 Army				
160	116 Air Force	122			12
161	117 Air Force	122			20
162	118 Police	242		120	222
163	119 Police	242		120	222
164	120 Police	242		120	222

## DISTRICTS AND STATES

LORALAI				ZHOB				BOLAN				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS				ACTUAL WORKERS				ACTUAL WORKERS				
Total		Partially agricul turists	Dependants	Total		Partially agricul turists	Depend ants	Total		Partially agricul turists	Depend ant	
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
19	-		10	1		1						
12			10	1		1						124
2				4			6					
2				4			6					125
												126
												127
10			11									
10			11									128
11		3	14	3		1	2	17			11	
11		3	14	2		1	2	17				129
				1								130
131	3	6	243	17		3	2	6			8	
6			1									131
63	2	4	121	2				2				132
41		1	34	11		3	1	3				133
1			6									134
6	1	1	6									135
22			63	2								136
4			13	2			1					137
												138
6			8	2		1						
6			8	2		1						140
3		1										
1		1										141
2												142
				1								
				1								143
28		11	96	2								
												144
28		11	68	2								145
												146
27			87	43		41	63					
17			83	44		41	63					147
3			2	11			1					
3			2	2			1					148
												149
												150
180		4	183	124		15	76	87		7	45	
2		4	183	124		15	6	8		2	6	11
180												12
												13
3,039	2	1,671	929	6,428	3	3,100	653	143		29	81	
2,338		1,501	226	5,241		2,629	111	57		3	27	
2,001		1,356	92	5,063		2,805	54					
2,001		1,356	92	5,063		2,805	54					15
												16
377		145	177	131		24	27	57		3	27	1
377		14	126	140		23	27				27	1
			1	1		1						

Group No.	OCCUPATION	QUANTITIES			
		ARTS AND WORKING			Dependants.
		Total		Partially Agricultural	
		Males	Females		
		3	4	5	
	<b>VII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	377		193	1,607
	<b>43. Public Admin. Services</b>	1,377	4	193	1,679
101	Service of the State	871		113	1,374
102	Service of Indian and native States	22			206
103	Municipal and other local (not village) service	234		64	179
104	Village officials and servants other than village headmen	41		14	41
	<b>VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	1,543	89	90	2,371
	<b>46. Religion</b>	843	3	34	1,074
105	Priests, monks, etc.	613	1	21	994
106	Religious functionaries, holders of monasteries, etc.	61	1		24
107	Clergymen, teachers, church service, mission service, etc.	70	1		63
108	Simple monks or hermits, spiritual service, etc.				
	<b>47. Law</b>	38			43
109	Lawyers of all kinds including Khat, Mulkars	3			1
110	Lawyers clerks, peons, etc.	1			44
	<b>48. Medicine</b>	339	28	21	47
111	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	200		2	147
112	Physicians, surgeons, osteopaths, nurses, etc.	31	23	45	121
	<b>49. Instruction</b>	111	28	6	29
113	Teachers and lecturers of all kinds	90	23		30
114	Clerks and servants connected with education	21			
	<b>50. Letters and Arts and Sciences</b>	429	17	9	547
115	Full B. A. degree, philosophers, etc.	19	1	1	30
116	Artists, sculptors, engravers and their assistants	627			627
117	Authors, editors, artists, photographers, etc.	23			17
118	Music teachers and students, players on all kinds of musical instruments, singers, actors and dancers	47	24		21
119	Engineers, architects, draughtsmen, surveyors, schoolmasters, teachers, writers, translators of manuscripts and other scholars	17			30
	<b>B.—Miscellaneous</b>	2,377	624	200	4,111
	<b>IX—PEASANTS LIVE BY THEIR INCOME</b>	139	1	1	849
	<b>51. Persons living principally on their income</b>	139	1	1	319
120	Peasants (other than of agricultural land) land and scholarship holders and scholars	139	1	1	913
	<b>X—DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>	2,374	208	114	1,433
	<b>52. Domestic Service</b>	8,3	208	11	1,439
121	Domestic servants, waitresses and other indoor servants	2,37	204	104	1,237
122	Private domestic servants, boys, etc.	107		23	39
	<b>XI—EFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS</b>	2,37	19	27	1,50
	<b>53. General Service which do not include definite occupations</b>	2,37	1	27	1,503
123	Household service, transportation and construction of service unclassified	1		11	271
124	General unclassified, but service, clerks, and other unclassified in transportation	21		13	273
125	General unclassified and domestic service unclassified	69		1	11
126	General unclassified and domestic service unclassified	2,34	19	204	1,271
	<b>XII—UN SUB CLIFF</b>	1,012	293	7	243
	<b>54. 1. Master of jobs, engineers and mechanics</b>	238		2	21
127	Master of jobs, engineers, and mechanics, etc.	136		8	71
	<b>55. Engineers, carpenters, carpenters</b>	1	1	14	277
128	Engineers, carpenters, carpenters, etc.	221	21	1	41
129	Engineers and carpenters	1		1	
	<b>6. Other unclassified non-productive occupations</b>				

## DISTRICTS AND STATES

LORALAI.				ZHOB				DOLAN				Group No
ACTUAL WORKERS			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS			Depend ants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Depend ants	
Total		Partially agricul turists		Total		Partially agricul turists.		Total.		Partially agricul turists		
Males	Females.			Males	Females			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
376	1	128	292	892		208	251	70		23	40	
376	1	128	292	892		208	251	70		23	40	161
342		116	270	874		205	242	69		22	40	162
5	1		5	4		2	5			1		163
29		13	8	14		1	4	1				164
345	1	42	410	290	3	63	218	21		1	13	
253		20	321	98		33	205	7		1		165
213		20	301	97		33	201	5		1		166
38			17									167
2				1			1	2				
7			10	4			2					169
7			10	4			2					170
54	1	11	35	146	3	3	4	4				171
21		9	27	18	1	3	4	3				172
33	1	2	8	128	2			1				
20		10	26	5			2	2				173
18		10	24	5			2	2				174
2			2									
11		1	9	37		23	6	8				175
7		1	3	37		23	6	8				176
1			6									177
8												178
												179
1095	24	203	709	1198	4	623	351	248	4		48	
7	2	3	17	2			1		1			
7	2	3	17	2			1		1			180
7	2	3	17	2			1		1			
224	7	79	158	307	1	86	21	54	3	2	30	
224	7	79	158	307	1	86	21	54	3	2	30	
242	7	39	118	206	1	4	1	54	3	2	30	181
85		21	33	31		1	28					182
103		20	2	70								183
297	1	82	120	827	3	536	258	100		5	18	
293	1	82	120	827	3	536	258	100		5	18	
5		1	2				4	11				184
10		2		532			431	2	6			185
278	1	79	118	268	3	101	245	124				186
271	14	79	414	62				72	4			187
41		2		47								188
41		2		43								189
270	14	37	414	19				72	4			190
1	9	2	410	12					4			191



XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

		CHACAL			
		ACTUAL WORKING			Dependants.
		Total		Partially unproductive.	
		Males.	Females.		
		1	2	3	
	TOTAL	2,706	194	977	12,306
	A.—Production of raw materials	1,200	9	106	9,214
	I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	2,546	9	82	9,214
	1 Pasture and agriculture	2,529	9	168	9,214
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	1,417		7	5,177
	Income from rest of agricultural land (72 hours) ordinary wages, transport of landed estates, etc. own articles Field labourers	115 1,211	9	7	171 1,206
	(b) Sources of special products and market gardening	12		8	2
	7 Fruit, flowers, vegetable land, vine, wine and, etc., garden	12		8	2
	(c) Forestry				"
	wood officers, transport, guards, etc. and cutters, forested subdivisions, etc.				
	(d) Fishing of Lake etc.	1,120	9	172	4,211
	12 Size and supply of land and transport Money and good land Producers of other animals (horses, mules, camels, oxen, etc.) Horsemen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	1,020 100 91		190	9,211 100 90
	(e) Mining of iron and coal				
	B. Fishing and hunting				
	1 Fishing				
	12 Hunting				
	II EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS				
	B. Mines				
	12 Coal mines				
	71 Glass and metallic minerals				
	C. Salt, etc.				
	72 Rock, sea and marsh salt				
	D.—Preparation and supply of mineral substances	1,200	23	120	1,207
	III INDUSTRY	11	19	1	420
	D. Textiles	9			19
	71 Cotton spinning, thread and weaving				
	72 Silk spinning	1			
	73 Woollen spinning and weaving				
	74 Rope, twine and flax				
	75 Weaving of woollen blankets				
	76 Weaving of woollen carpets	8			11
	77 (1) Woollen				
	(2) Woollen spinning, preparation and spinning of threads Lace, rope manufacture, flax, etc., and handloomly dyed textile textiles.				
	7 Hides, skins and hair material from the Animal Kingdom	1			
	78 Makers of leather articles such as trunks, valises, bags, etc., harness, etc. excluding articles of dress.	1			
	E. and	21		8	2
	79 Furniture				
	80 Carpentry, joinery and joinery	21			2
	81 Basket makers and other industries of wood material including boxes, etc.				
	F. Metals	77		1	78
	82 Iron and steel, etc.				
	83 Iron workers in iron, etc.	67		1	74
	84 Workers in brass, copper and lead metal Workers in other metals (tin, etc.), except gun law makers				
	G. Minerals				
	86 Pottery and earthenware and brick makers				
	87 Food and other makers				
	H. Mineral Products prepared on site and elsewhere				
	88 Extraction of minerals and related materials				
	89 Extraction of mineral and industrial gases and gas Manufacture and refining of petroleum and Manufacture of other minerals and related materials (various kinds)				



Group No.	OCCUPATION.	CIVILIAN			Totals
		ACTUAL WORKING		Probably agricultural	
		Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>III. INDUSTRY—contd.</b>				
	<b>10. Food Industries</b>	81	10	2	43
61	Rice processors, huskers, sort graders	13	10	1	23
62	Butter and cheese makers	13			13
63	Cocoa processors, etc.				
64	Bakers	7			1
65	Butter churners, and oil makers				
66	Preserved meats, purveyors of food and condiments, etc.	6			1
67	Ice cream and confection				
	<b>11. Industries of dress and the habit</b>	29	2	4	72
77	Hatters, milliners, etc.	19			40
78	Shoe makers and repair makers	14			10
79	Washing, dressing and drying	17			17
80	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	7			
	<b>12. Furniture industries</b>				
81	Furniture, bed makers, etc.				
	<b>13. Building Industries</b>			3	78
82	Construction and wall makers	80			80
83	Roofers, carpenters and joiners	13			21
84	Builders other than buildings made of bricks, etc., painters, decorators of houses, etc.			3	3
	<b>14. Construction of means of transport</b>	3			
85	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	1			
	<b>15. Production and transmission of physical forces</b>				
86	Gas works and electric light and power				
	<b>16. Other Miscellaneous and unclassified industries</b>	141			69
87	Printers, lithographers, etc.				
88	Book binders and stationers, etc.				
89	Makers of musical instruments				
90	Makers of watches, clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments, etc.				
91	Workers in precious metals and jewels, etc.				30
92	Toy like map making, etc.				
93	Others (including musicians, persons doing their performance employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public works, race course attendants, bookkeepers, etc.)	121	8		21
100	Barbers, hairdressers, etc.				
	<b>IV. TRANSPORT</b>	9,169	4	211	71
	<b>10. Transport by air</b>				
101	Transport by air				
102	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of aircraft, airway and route (in flying maintenance)				
103	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of aircraft, etc.				
104	Boat makers, boatmen and boatmen				
	<b>11. Transport road</b>	87		30	218
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.				
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	11			20
107	Drivers, conductors and others (including persons employed connected with maintenance of roads and bridges)				
108	Drivers, conductors and others (including persons employed connected with other vehicles)				
109	Postmen, mailmen, etc.	227		30	241
	<b>12. Transport by rail</b>	1,831		263	293
110	Railway employees of all kinds other than conductors	1,871		274	17
111	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	214	6	27	
	<b>13. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services</b>	60		7	24
112	Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	60			6
	<b>V. TRADE</b>	300		8	87
	<b>14. Retail and wholesale of goods, exchange and services</b>	8			8
113	Wholesale and retail dealers, exchange and services (including money lenders and pawnbrokers)	8			3
	<b>15. Shipping, navigation and support</b>	17		3	8
114	Persons employed in shipping, navigation and support (including seamen and shipwreckers)	17		3	3
	<b>16. Trade services</b>	17			293
115	Trade in goods, services, etc.	17		1	116

## DISTRICTS AND STATES

SIBI				KALAT				LAS BELA				Group No.		
ACTUAL WORKERS		Partially agricul turists	Dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS			Depend ants	ACTUAL WORKERS		Partially agricul turists	Depend ants			
Total	Males			Total	Males	Females		Partially agricul turists	Total				Males	Females
7														
107	1	16	185	328	129	44	771	40	29		114			
29	1	1	62	120	126	3	409	28	20		94			
74			10	4			7							
8			4	42			93	5			10			
69		13	74	95		73	165	5			10			
32			29	61	3		106	5						
								2						
306	5	10	336	1 033	12	270	1 816	116	14	25	238			
71	3		44	81	12	1	153	13	14	1	28			
114			100	547		107	914	64		16	127			
31	2	3	30	234		46	391	17		8	46			
87		6	72	175		26	525	18			41	81		
												81		
133		1	156	95		6	128	14		3	38			
27			60	51		2	61					84		
				2			6					87		
51			39	39		4	61	14		3	33	88		
55		1	61								82			
												90		
												93		
360	18		262	381	1	19	717	32			59			
2			3									91		
69			69	245		8	625	19			33	92		
2			3									93		
287	18		108	106	1	11	192	15			26	103		
2 026	16	257	2 203	1 500	1	99	3 155	328		27	671			
												41		
37			27					1 2				103		
27			10									102		
10			4					12			41	110		
979	2	28	737	1 510	1	94	3 041	298		24	601			
												111		
111	2		33	23			69					112		
												113		
209		5	121	21		4	34					114		
609		16	583	1 466	1	60	2 967	229		24	601	116		
1 561	14	229	1 504	21		2	44					115		
1 061	14	17	1 278	21		2	44					117		
600			224											
49			29	35		3	70	18		3	29			
40			29	23		3	70	15		3	10	119		
1 407	10	20	2 372	4 324	24	80	7 562	654		16	1 347			
77		5	73	88		3	161	1		7	6			
37		5	73	85		2	161	1		1	6	121		
74		1	90	15			25	17			76			
74		1	27	15			73	1			2	122		
127		1	279	1 167	3	8	1 753	62			123			
15		1	27	117	3	8	1 753	62			124			

## XVII—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

1939 No.	OCCUPATION	CH. 111.			
		ACTUAL WORKERS		Partially employed	Disemployed
		Total			
		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>V. TRADE—cont.</b>				
	<i>87. Trade skins, leather and furs</i>				
12	Trade in skins, leather and fur, etc.				
	<i>88. Trade wood</i>				
13	Trade in wood, etc. (not covered)				
	<i>89. Trade in articles</i>				
14	Trade in watch, machinery, knives, tools, etc.				
	<i>90. Trade in jewelry</i>				
15	Trade in jewelry, watches and gems				
	<i>91. Trade in chemical products</i>	10			7
16	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.)	10			7
	<i>92. Metal crafts, restaurants, etc.</i>	8			8
17	Others of wine, liquors, graded values, etc.				
18	Others and managers of wine, restaurants, etc., and other employees				1
	<i>93. Other trade in foodstuffs</i>	13			
19	Food dealers				
20	Dealers in articles of vegetable oil, and in other foodstuffs, etc.				
21	Dealers in food, butter, etc., poultry, eggs, etc.				
22	Dealers in vegetables, fruits, etc.				
23	Dealers in vegetables, fruits and other foodstuffs				
24	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
25	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
26	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
27	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
28	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
29	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
30	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
31	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
32	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
33	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
34	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
35	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
36	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
37	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
38	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
39	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
40	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
41	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
42	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
43	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
44	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
45	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
46	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
47	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
48	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
49	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
50	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
51	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
52	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
53	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
54	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
55	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
56	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
57	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
58	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
59	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
60	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
61	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
62	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
63	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
64	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
65	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
66	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
67	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
68	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
69	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
70	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
71	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
72	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
73	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
74	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
75	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
76	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
77	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
78	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
79	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
80	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
81	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
82	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
83	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
84	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
85	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
86	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
87	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
88	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
89	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
90	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
91	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
92	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
93	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
94	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
95	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
96	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
97	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
98	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
99	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
100	Dealers in foodstuffs, etc.				
	<b>E.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts</b>	1,136		254	200
	<b>VI. PUBLIC FORCE</b>	437		247	60
	<i>41. Army</i>	77		17	10
79	Army (Imperial)	77		17	10
80	Army (Imperial)	77		17	10
	<i>42. Air Force</i>				
81	Air Force				
	<i>43. Public</i>	363		230	50
82	Public	363		230	50
83	Public	363		230	50



## XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	CHIEFLY			Dependants.
		ACTUAL WORKERS.		Partially agricultural.	
		Total.			
		Male.	Female.		
	<b>VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	201		22	120
	45. Public Administration	201		22	120
61	Service of the State	180		27	116
62	Service of Indian and Foreign States				
63	Municipal and other local (not village) service				
64	Single officials and servants other than watchmen	7		1	1
	<b>VIII. PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	22		0	120
	46. Profession	22			120
65	Physic, medicine, etc.	21			120
66	Religion, moralists, teachers of mathematics, etc.				
67	Lawyers, modern, church service, modern service	1			
68	Physic, medical or nursing ground service, etc.				
	47. Law				
69	Lawyers of all kinds including legal, scientific				
70	Lawyers civil, prison writers, etc.				
	48. Medicine	22		0	12
71	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons, etc.	2			11
72	Midwives, pharmacists, chemists, druggists, etc.			0	
	49. Instruction				6
73	Professors and teachers of all kinds				6
74	Clarks and servants connected with education				
	50. Letters and Arts and Sciences	0			0
75	Public writers, stenographers, etc.				
76	Artists, painters, engravers and their employees	0			0
77	Authors, editors, artists, photographers, etc.				
78	Music composers and musicians, players on all kinds of musical instruments and	1			1
79	Dancers, actors and actresses				
80	Composers, artists, artists, artists, artists, artists of sculpture and all				
	<b>D. Miscellaneous</b>	200	120	200	700
	<b>IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</b>	12			22
	81. Persons living on their income	12			22
82	Persons living on their income of agricultural land, land in land ownership and	12			22
83	Persons living on their income of agricultural land, land in land ownership and	12			22
	<b>X. DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>	201	120	22	720
	84. Domestic Service	201	120	22	720
85	Food, water carriers, waiters and other labor service	201	120	22	720
86	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	201	120	22	720
87	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	201	120	22	720
	<b>XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS</b>	420	20	122	720
	88. General Service which do not include any definite occupation	420	20	122	720
89	Household, business and other occupations otherwise unspecified	420	20	122	720
90	Household, business and other occupations otherwise unspecified	420	20	122	720
91	Household, business and other occupations otherwise unspecified	420	20	122	720
92	Household, business and other occupations otherwise unspecified	420	20	122	720
	<b>XII. UNPRODUCTIVE</b>	112		20	222
	89. Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
93	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
94	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
95	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
	90. Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
96	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
97	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
	91. Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
98	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
99	Unproductive of jobs, occupations and occupations	112		20	222
	92. Other unspecified non-productive occupations				







## TABLE XVIII.

### **Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.**

There are only 60 females (actual workers) as Rent Receivers distributed as under :—

Quetta-Pishun 7, Chagai 3, Sibi Administered Area 5, Kalat 36, and Las Bela 9

Of these 60 females only 4 in the Kalat State returned subsidiary occupations, 2 under Industry as flour grinders and 2 under Trade as Vegetable and Fruit Sellers



## TABLE XIX.

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### Showing certain mixed Occupations.

NOTE —This Table comprises males only, with the exception of 15 female actual workers ( 2 in Quetta-Pishin, 1 in Chagai, 7 in Kalat and 2 in Las Bela) who returned Sheep and Goat Breeding as their one and only occupation and 5 (1 in Quetta-Pishin and 1 in Kalat) who similarly returned Pack Animal Driving

**XIX.—SHOWING CERTAIN MIXED OCCUPATIONS.**

(Actual Workers only)

OCCUPATION		DOLLARS								PERCENT	
	Female	Total	Quota-Female	Male	Female	Male	Chapel	Male	Total	Male	Female
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Sheep and Goat Breeding</b>											
	26,820	26,820	2,719	6,900	2,380	--	1,300	2,000	11,900	9,111	2,779
<b>(A) A principal occupation</b>											
	17,423	2,923	2,719	1,007	1,293	--	1,000	1,293	7,900	2,900	1,000
Subsidiary occupation	I	26	60	2	47	2	--	12	20	24	7
	II	1,219	978	90	420	13	--	144	21	420	103
	III	41	300	300	--	--	--	--	73	73	--
	IV	11	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	V	81	43	2	80	1	--	0	2	24	3
	VI	303	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	VII	221	60	--	2	1	--	1	1	101	175
	VIII	421	61	--	30	--	--	1	1	270	270
	IX	74	73	50	11	--	--	--	--	80	80
	X	Public Force	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	XI	Public Administration	63	23	--	--	--	20	--	23	23
	XII	Education	7	13	4	--	--	0	--	2	2
XIII	Literary and Arts and Sciences	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
XIV	Domestic service	--	6	--	--	--	2	--	1	13	--
XV	Domestically described occupations	20	6	--	--	--	2	--	1	13	--
XVI	Unproductive	13	--	--	2	--	10	--	--	--	--
<b>(B) B subsidiary occupation</b>											
	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470	779
Principal occupation	I	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	II	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	III	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	IV	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	V	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	VI	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	VII	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	VIII	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	IX	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	X	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	XI	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
	XII	24,379	19,790	2,719	2,897	4,034	--	241	6,244	4,229	2,470
<b>(C) C principal occupation</b>											
	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447	29
Subsidiary occupation	I	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	II	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	III	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	IV	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	V	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	VI	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	VII	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	VIII	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	IX	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	X	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	XI	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
	XII	4,626	2,001	1,111	749	243	22	247	229	1,762	1,447
<b>(D) D subsidiary occupation</b>											
	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212	277
Principal occupation	I	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	II	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	III	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	IV	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	V	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	VI	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	VII	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	VIII	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	IX	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	X	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	XI	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212
	XII	4,001	1,700	400	637	20	2	1	64	9,223	212

**TABLE XX.**

**Occupation—Distribution by Religion.**

## XX—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION

Occupation No.	OCCUPATION	Total	Muslims	Hindu	Buddh	Two-Religion	Christian	Others
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<b>TOTAL BALUCHISTAN</b>	798,086	723,577	63,327	7,701	8,111	8,983	986
2	<b>A.—Population of Five Khizabads</b>	661,008	606,365	1,300	96	21	23	6
3	<b>L—C. PRODUCE OF ANIMALS AND POULTRY</b>	66,111	290,313	1,730	43	20	3	1
4	<b>1. Pasture and agriculture</b>	202,487	231,320	1,720	43	10	3	1
5	(a) Ordinary cultivation	112,300	134,513	404	40	6	2	1
6	Income from rent of agricultural land	17,471	37,000	328	27	7	2	1
7	Apiculture, management of landed estates and plantations (chickens, goats, mutton, etc.)	17,920	17,920	41	17	1		
8	Farm servants	18	18					
9	Field labourers	1,377	1,360	3	1			
10	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	1,300	801	378	1	2		
11	as, coffee, cherries, rubber and incense plantations	1,300	801	378	1			
12	Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel, etc. areas and, etc. growers	1,300	801	378	1			
13	(c) Forestry	116	803	11				
14	Forest officers, inspectors, guards, etc.	46	83	11	1	1		
15	Wood and bark—firewood collectors	70	70					
16	(d) Rearing of farm stock	21,072	41,477	323				
17	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	8,903	8,903					
18	Poultry, goat and pig breeders	10,626	10,626					
19	Breeds of other animals	1,543	1,543					
20	Stables, dairies, feedlots	799	7,531	231				
21	(e) Rearing of small animals							
22	<b>2. Fishing and hunting</b>	2,336	2,476					
23	Fishing	1,111	1,817					
24	Hunting	1,225	1,659					
25	<b>3.—KIPRO LATION F MINERA S</b>	2,336	2,110	110	43	3	20	4
26	<b>3. Mines</b>	2,336	2,110	110	43	3	20	4
27	Coal mines	1,123	1,123	100	37	3	1	4
28	Mines and metallic minerals	1,213	1,213					
29	<b>4. Quarries of hard rocks</b>							
30	<b>5. Salt etc.</b>	211	211					
31	Rock, sea and marsh salt	211	211					
32	<b>B.—Preparation and Supply of Mineral Substances</b>	66,610	62,113	23,330	2,334	802	1,623	100
33	<b>III.—INDUSTRY</b>	24,106	26,221	6,811	1,100	3	4	12
34	<b>6. Textiles</b>	270	281					
35	Cotton spinning, drawing and pressing	23	23					
36	Cotton spinning and weaving	90	90					
37	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
38	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
39	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
40	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
41	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
42	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
43	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
44	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
45	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
46	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
47	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
48	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
49	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
50	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
51	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
52	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
53	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
54	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
55	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
56	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
57	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
58	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
59	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
60	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
61	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
62	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
63	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
64	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
65	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
66	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
67	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
68	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
69	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
70	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
71	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
72	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
73	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
74	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
75	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
76	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
77	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
78	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
79	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
80	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
81	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
82	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
83	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
84	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
85	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
86	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
87	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
88	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
89	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
90	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
91	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
92	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
93	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
94	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
95	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
96	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
97	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
98	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
99	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					
100	Wool, yarn and spinning	40	40					

XX—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—*contd*

Group No	Occupation	Total	Musalman	Hindu	Sikh	Aeo-Hindu	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>III—INDUSTRY—<i>contd</i></b>							
	<b>12 Food Industries</b>	1,567	2,828	652	61	8	7	7
63	Rice pounders, huskers, flour grinders	122	1092	123	3			4
64	Bakers and mill-makers	70	54	80	47	1		3
65	Fruit-parchers, etc.	167	162	4		1		
66	Butchers	994	987				1	
67	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	2					2	
68	Sweetmeat makers, etc.	452	22	411	0	0	1	
69	Brewers and still-filters	17	11	1	2		3	
	<b>13 Industries of dress and the toilet</b>	7,071	6,312	1,313	232	25	50	
71	Tailors, milliners, etc.	2142	1601	191	227	7	23	
72	Shoe, boot and sandal maker	2878	2325	311	4	12	26	
73	Washin, cleaning and dyeing	1807	1081	710		4		
74	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	1144	101	110	1	2	10	
	<b>14 Furniture Industries</b>	11	11					
84	Upholsters, tent makers	11	11					
	<b>15 Building Industries</b>	2,043	1,777	135	158	13		
85	Lime burners, cement workers	57	537					
86	Stone cutters and drawers	14	14					
87	Brick layers and masons	603	700	52	19	3		
88	House builders, decorators, etc.	629	399	83	140	10		
	<b>16 Construction of means of transport</b>	50	0	70	1	2	8	
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling, repairing motor vehicles or cycles	50	0	30	1	2	8	
	<b>17 Production and transmission of Physical forces</b>	13	1	7	5			
93	Gas workers and electric light and power	13	1	7	5			
	<b>18 Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries</b>	6,147	1,770	3,732	222	18	300	0
94	Printers, lithographers, etc.	7	19	16	10	6	12	5
95	Book binders and stitchers	31	7	4				
96	Makers of musical instruments	1			1			
97	Makers of watches and clocks, surgical instruments, etc.	66	23	31	0	3		
98	Workers in precious stones, etc.	1,04	973	467	1,00	9		
100	Ty, kite, card, fishing tackle, etc.	10	10					
101	Other (other than performers employed in theatre, race course, service, etc.)	10		5	5		8	1
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	4395	718	3269	32		379	
	<b>IV—TRANSPORT</b>	30,504	24,644	4,162	786	400	480	32
	<b>19 Transport by air</b>							
	<b>20 Transport by water</b>	110	112	7				
108	Persons employed on streams, rivers, canals, etc.	52	45	7				
109	Labourers employed on canal, etc.	14	14					
110	Boat owners, boatmen, etc.	53	53					
	<b>21 Transport by road</b>	17,801	16,837	101	165	7	1	
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.	66	60	6				
112	Labourers employed on road bridges	2042	1982	51	5		1	
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicle	5	4		1			
114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with vehicles	2,313	2,027	121	158	7		1
115	Pack, elephant, camel, mule, ass drivers	12775	12764	10	1			
	<b>22 Transport by rail</b>	12433	7,310	3,072	565	404	420	32
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	8913	4552	2984	523	402	420	32
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	3520	2,788	688	42	2		
	<b>23 Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services</b>	841	355	292	86	70	50	
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	841	355	292	86	70	50	
	<b>V—TRADE</b>	32,310	11,744	18,089	1,167	201	55	64
	<b>24 Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance</b>	1,182	664	472	6	22	6	12
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange agents, etc.	1182	664	472	6	22	6	12
	<b>25 Brokerage, commission and export</b>	304	160	225	8			1
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, etc.	304	160	225	8			1
	<b>26 Trade in textiles</b>	8,800	3,835	4,948	32	58	1	
123	Trade in piece-goods, silk, etc.	8800	3,835	4,948	32	58	1	



## XX—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—contd.

Group No.	OCCUPATION	Total	Methodist	Baptist	Presb.	Free-Will	Christian	Others
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>V—HIDE—contd.</b>								
121	27 Trade skins, leather and furs	28		2				
	Trade in skins, leather and furs	28	28	2				
122	28 Trade in wood	60	43	8	27			
	Trade in wood, etc.	43	43	8	27			
123	29 Trade metals	18	7	7				1
	Trade in metals, metals, etc.	14	7	7	1			1
124	30 Trade pottery	4						
	Trade in pottery, bricks, etc.	4						
125	31 Trade chemical products	278	27	423	24	7	2	
	Trade in chemical products	229	22	423	1	7	2	
126	32 Trade in wine, liquors, etc.	640	216	22		7	2	1
	Owners and managers of hotels, etc. and their employes	64	29	127				12
127	33 Other trade in food stuff	178	2,226	2,176	206			27
	Fish dealers	13	7	8				
	Owners and sellers of vegetable oil, milk, etc.	130	95	100	101			
	Dealers of milk, butter, eggs, etc.	14	100	27	1	30		
	Dealers of preserved, canned goods, etc.	12	51	612				21
	Grain and other dealers	1,171			126	50		
	Dealers of grain, oil, etc.	27						
	Dealers in grain and livestock	697	21	65				4
128	34 Trade clothing and textile articles	13	207	23				
	Trade in ready-made clothing, etc.	13	207	23				
129	35 Trade in furniture	14	7	23			2	
	Trade in furniture, carpet, etc.		63		1		2	
	Manufacturers, remodeling, etc.			66		5		
130	36 Trade in building materials	7		2				
	Trade in building materials (stone)							
131	37 Trade in means of transport	670	273	20				
	Dealers in mechanical transport	61		29				
	Dealers in cars, trucks, and other	160	55	30		2		
	Dealers and buyers of airplanes, etc.							
132	38 Trade food	239	641	20				
	Dealers in groceries, etc.	551	66	90	1			
133	39 Trade varieties of laundry, etc.	54	1	29		1	2	1
	Dealers in various laundries, bread, no laundries, etc.		1	29	27			
	Dealers, bookkeepers, stationers	54					5	
134	40 Trade of other sort	2,279	2,243	7,212	23	20	1	2
	Dealers in rice, steel, etc. in flour, etc.	273	295	1				
	Dealers in various goods and other laundries	160	290	27	24	21	10	5
	Dealers in various goods, etc.			22				
<b>C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts</b>								
		26,113	21,253	11,363	2,796	1,221	4,790	227
<b>I—PUBLIC SERVICE</b>								
		27,7	1,723	2,27	2,27	210	24	263
135	41 Post	27,7	1,723	1,7	2,27	1	2,7	26
	Post office	27,7	1,723	1,723	2,27	1	2,7	26
136	42 Post							
	Post office							
137	43 Air force	1,1	1				150	
	Force	1,1	1				150	
138	44 Police	277	272	234	2,1	29	29	
	Police	2,77	1	2,4	21	1	29	

## XX—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—concl'd

Group No	OCCUPATION	Total	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Neo-Hindu	Christian	Others
1	-	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>III—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>37 Public Administration</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>
161	Service of the State	4,986	3,720	851	104	188	20	4
162	Service of the Indian States	2,271	2,120	119	21	14		
163	Municipal and local service	30	230	11	18	20	18	
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	253	100	148	10	3	2	
	<b>III—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	<b>10,220</b>	<b>8,206</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>38 Religion</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>
165	Religious ministers etc	4,609	4,803	19	-		77	8
166	Religious ministers etc	1	400	5				
167	Catholic priests and nuns etc	6	1	5				
168	Temple officials and other religious	711	179	131	30			
	<b>39 Law</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>70</b>		
169	Lawyers of all kinds and notaries	4	1		2	1		
170	Lawyer clerks and notaries	14	59	56	1	20		
	<b>40 Medicine</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>168</b>	
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds	761	228	121	69	71	79	
172	Midwives and other medical	744	270	329	43	16	89	
	<b>41 Instruction</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	269	221	52	16	35	41	1
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	39	28	5	5	3	1	
	<b>50 Letters and arts and sciences</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>
175	Public scribes stenographers etc	77	17	19			1	
176	Architects surveyors etc and their employees	1,149	777	231	83	39	17	8
177	Authors and illustrators etc	6	1		16	2	6	1
178	Musicians and dancers etc	1,178	1,146	6	2		14	
179	Magicians and fortune tellers etc	53	6	5	47			
	<b>D—Miscellaneous</b>	<b>40,767</b>	<b>40,179</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>IV—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>51 Persons living principally on their income</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8</b>
180	Proprietors fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	731	525	75	31	22	70	8
	<b>V—DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>21,941</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>52 Domestic service</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>21,941</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>5</b>
181	Cooks water carriers watchmen and other indoor servants	24,457	21,620	1,911	175	58	690	5
182	Private grooms dog boys etc	397	117	259	9	2	10	
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	425	204	199	13	4	6	
	<b>VI—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>17,719</b>	<b>11,129</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</b>	<b>17,719</b>	<b>11,129</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>
184	Manufacturers businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	531	265	145	57	48	15	4
185	Cashiers accountants book keepers clerks and other employees in unspecified offices	1,252	957	212	21	48	10	4
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	82	35	20		1	22	4
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	11,851	9,872	1,754	198	13	14	
	<b>XII—UNPRODUCTIVE</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<b>54 Inmates of jails asylums and almshouses</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>2</b>	
188	Inmates of jails asylums etc	550	488	50	16		2	
	<b>55 Beggars vagrants prostitutes</b>	<b>6,482</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	
189	Beggars vagrants witches etc	5,420	5,045	368	4	3	1	
190	Procurers and prostitutes	1,062	1,051	10				



TABLE XXI.

**Occupation by Selected Tribes and Races.**

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS							
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		Income from rest of principal land	I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION						II. Exploitation of minerals
						Cultivators of all kinds	Agriculture, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, brick, vigne, etc., groves, forest rangers, guards and wood cutters	Rabbers of live-stock, herdsman, etc.	Fishing and hunting		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Indigenous	230,750	6,245	155,340	311,687	14,200	151,306	5	926	17,424	1,675	1,173	
Indigenous as 21st June 1901	223,770	6,192	148,074	303,629	13,210	141,701	5	803	17,303	1,675	1,163	
Baloch	58,051	117	88,812	77,718	7,451	62,247		81	2,882	621	8	
(i) E. W. W.	3,183	12	21,213	45,427	3,823	20,382		47	456		2	
Bugli	7,216		5,612	9,908	24	7,236		1	9			
Dumali	1,863	2	1,237	2,723	17	1,856		1	47			
Khetran	4,017	1	4,001	6,104	204	4,473		2	40			
Margal	2,928	3	1,681	2,980	83	2,776		6	18			
Mari	7,437	2	8,540	9,472	239	6,746			767		1	
Rhod Baloch	1,094		1,065	2,067	87	1,418		4	13			
Rhod Jambh	905		603	1,303	196	717			1			
Rhod Khann	1,141		723	1,084	200	886		1	7			
Rhod Laskari	1,487	1	608	1,921	103	1,223		6	2			
Rhod Unpersified	8,624	1	3,028	6,895	2,401	5,687		37	83		1	
Unsettled	370		224	410	40	314						
Others	206	2	81	117	41	14					1	
(ii) Western	19,133	293	15,959	29,444	3,518	11,556		27	2,797	621	8	
Baloch	430		246	893	45	381			11			
Daski	1,218	3	1,341	2,112	278	848			18			
Gikhi	205	6	89	770	107	28			2			
Kandil	534		377	783	146	333		1	19			
Kale	1,641	30	1,322	2,680	441	799		9	17	292		
Kalikhand	6,564	13	8,183	9,907	269	4,813		14	293	14	1	
Rhod	6,217	37	3,831	7,801	1,027	2,281			497	180	2	
Fargus	1,219	7	1,043	1,907	63	707			395	94		
Kanjral	87		163	279	8	9			68			
Others	2,210	19	1,872	2,840	700	806		3	293	53	2	
Brakal	62,808	66	82,863	70,723	4,841	25,114	2	886	2,212	253	12	
(i) Original members	6,174	11	3,679	2,783	412	4,812		21	279	79		
Almatal	25		20	71	1	4			1			
Corporat	416		291	634	33	263			87			
Elam	144		713	192	43	90			9			
Kalanderat	1,114		733	2,171	27	1,434		5	82			
Kambhari	777	2	434	1,060	104	45		1	62			
Murad	820	3	315	1,17	64	874			192	10		
Radial	675		565	797	170	223		1	114			
Farad	1,013	8	1,040	2,024	29	931		13	219			

II Industry	IV Transport	V Trade	VI Public Force	VII Public Administration	VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS					XI In sufficiently described occupations	XII Unproductive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
					Religion	Law, Medicine and Instruction	Letters arts and sciences	IX Persons living on their income	X Domestic service			
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
483	7,741	8,501	1,097	2,021	1,752	131	512	82	11,712	5,061	2,130	Indigenous
255	7,725	2,147	1,092	1,997	1,611	150	511	80	11,568	2,952	1,983	Indigenous Musalmans
439	728	177	193	326	151	10	23	9	91	270	269	Baloch
215	365	63	55	187	93	8	16	5	60	67	201	(i) Eastern
23	2	1	1	2	1	2			1		10	Bugti
4	13	4	5	19	2	2			1	2	9	Dombki
112	2	7	8	25	10	1	3	1	7	9	14	Khetran
3	14	1	2	3	2					2	22	Magasi
11	38		1	8			1	4		2	71	Mari
8	15	1	2	4	8				4	8	14	Rind Buledi
1	12	2	1	4			2		7	5	7	Rind Jamali
6	12		1	3	4				1	2	3	Rind Khosa
4	11		16	3	10				6	3	11	Rind Lashari
56	175	31	5	90	38	3	10		12	31	37	Rind Unspecified
-	1		3	7	5							Umrani
17	70	6	10	15	4				21	3	3	Others
191	363	124	143	143	68	2	12	4	31	209	68	(ii) Western
												Buledi
5	30	5		4	11					4	1	Dashti
		6		5	4							Gichki
	5	1		2	1					3	3	Kaudai
43	4	18		2	3					40	3	Rais
58	128	47	137	26	18	1	10	4	20	72	29	Rakhshani
40	48	38		91	8				2	46	11	Rind
11	42	2	1	1						10	2	Sangur
				2								Sanjrani
37	106	7	5	10	13	1	2		9	34	19	Others
522	2,887	404	517	567	230	61	100	36	176	615	299	Brahui
26	325	135	14	67	19	1		2	7	69	24	(*) Original nucleus
				22								Ahmadzai
2	52	2		4						1		Gurguari
					1						1	Htazai
3	10	1			2				3	1	3	Kalandarari
13	63	14		2	9			2		19	2	Kambrari
6	16	2		2	4					23	6	Mirwari
5	73	3	11	5	3	1			2	9	8	Rodeni
7	111	113	3	32					2	16	4	Sumalari

Cast, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS						
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION						
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Income from rent of agricultural land	Cultivators of all kinds	Agents, managers, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, fruit, vegetable, etc., growers, forest rangers, guards and wood cutters	Rabbers of livestock, herdsmen, etc.	Fishing and hunting	II. Other occupations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(i) <i>Koroms</i>	11,763	17	19,679	22,633	2,113	11,299		216	256	37	
Bangladesh	2,911	1	1,940	4,398	978	2,110		58	174		
Kurdi	1,973	2	611	1,361	92	748		4	24	88	
Lakri	2,022	1	1,186	2,323	191	1,364		82	66		
Laaga	2,189	1	2,026	4,167	196	2,323		58	28		
Mamashahi	1,639	1	524	1,227	202	485		20	9		
Malmai	927	1	804	1,179	153	550		8	20		
Radomani	218		127	211	104	77		1			
Sarpura	774	6	283	925	112	478		1	46		
Sotakral	681		341	606	20	813			7	4	
Shahwali	2,912	2	1,891	3,822	223	2,029		24	168	19	
Zagr Mangul	1,929	2	1,257	2,616	104	1,179		13	204		
(ii) <i>Jalraza</i>	21,913	7	19,962	13,746	1,473	12,416	2	122	6,577	139	
Bikanya	2,212	5	2,203	4,802	100	1,902			1,038	20	
Haroni	290	2	225	507	33	221			51		
Mamamul	4,672	24	3,807	6,641	217	1,823		13	2,944	57	
Mongul	7,926	8	4,229	10,721	312	4,679	2	29	2,160	21	
Nickari	681	2	291	796	28	580		1	8		
Pandani	807		218	503	11	622		22	20		
Rajh	1,420	3	895	1,612	181	999		2	219	22	
Zakri	10,181	6	6,129	12,074	659	8,096		62	800		
(iii) <i>M'valla-arte</i>	1,222	5	471	1,212	276	659		1	19	22	
Kilghari	422		321	625	121	211			1		
Kelikal	224		141	271	42	178					
Uagwathi	812	5	102	272	42	72		1	18	22	
Paiba	22,202	88	49,888	78,102	2,229	40,792	2	221	2,827	28	
Ramb	871	3	222	625	1	87		10	17	17	
Jakar	601		272	622		223			17		
Kakar	20,071	24	21,829	42,621	1,194	21,712		119	2,220	8	
Damar	2,121	1	1,112	2,421	21	1,442		2	817	2	
Famashahi	11,241	7	19,211	29,211	110	11,111		47	1,221		
Sarpura	722	2	279	1,279	19	682		12	11		
Sarkar	1,272	6	1,127	2,271	421	1,871		20	121		
Tanglora	2,521	11	2,821	3,229	42	2,276		21	47		
Chur	671	6	321	276	79	777		6	12		

## SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES—continued

## OF ACTUAL WORKERS

III Indus- try	IV Trans- port	V Trade	VI Public Works	VII Public adminis- tration	VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS					X Domes- tic service	XI In suffi- ciently described occupa- tions	XII Un- productive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
					Religion	Law, Medicine and Instruc- tion	Letters, arts and sciences	IX Per- sons liv- ing on their income					
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
258	1,732	120	214	300	111	50	74	20	61	240	66	(ii) Sarawan	
12	401	16	35	61	15	38		2	14	38	10	Bangulzai	
27	77	2	5	0	2		5		7	8		Kurd	
59	211	13	10	39	18	6			7	10	5	Lahri	
43	224	9	63	23	31	1	2	1	5	71	4	Langar	
6	232	9	29	28	8				6	12	3	Mamashahi	
27	62	0	2	26	0	1		10	10	8	5	Raisani	
	9	6		7					4	1	5	Rustumzai	
21	72	12		11	6	4		1		11	5	Sarpatta	
1	11	3								1		Satakzai	
38	228	11	70	15	8		67		5	20	8	Shahwani	
24	202	30	10	61	14				6	42	12	Zagr Mengal	
200	666	198	199	176	97	10	23	14	67	258	186	(iii) Jhalawan	
10	45	5	2	4	2	8				45	15	Bizanjav	
5	33	13	4	2	1					6	5	Harani	
50	82	50	21	34	24	1		2	10	55	35	Mamasani	
61	360	48	107	68	37	1	20	8	26	67	82	Mengal	
	15	4	32	3	1		1		1	21	3	Nichari	
5		2	4	1							1	Pandrani	
12	21	6	1	1					3	14	15	Sajdi	
57	110	68	28	63	32		2	4	27	50	30	Zahr	
28	164	11	60	24	3		3		38	48	23	(iv) Miscellaneous	
10	4	4			2				4	16		Nighari	
										3		Rekzai	
12	160	7	60	24	1		3		34	29	23	Unspecified	
1,009	2,612	1,044	138	584	548	25	90	10	159	649	378	Pathan	
16	205	40	11	5	18		34	8	5	81	6	Bareoh	
13	1	7		5		2					1	Jafar	
390	1,518	582	53	310	328	7	10	3	80	376	150	Kakar	
3	67	9	4	6	4	1			4	7	14	Dumar	
205	398	223	20	97	136	2	1	1	17	110	70	SanzarLhel	
15	26	15		15	23	1			6		2	Sargara	
102	709	122	12	142	101	2	13		18	165	33	Snatia	
26	173	150	3	30	45			1	8	27	18	Targhara	
39	165	63	14	20	19	1	5	1	36	67	13	Others	



## POPULATION DEALT WITH

## RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION

## I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION

Caste, Tribe, Race  
or Nationality

ACTUAL WORKERS

DEPENDENTS

Income  
from  
rent of  
agricul-  
tural  
landCultiva-  
tors of all  
kindsAgents,  
managers,  
etc., of  
landed  
estatesField  
labourers,  
fruit, vege-  
table, etc.,  
growers,  
forest  
rangers,  
guards  
and wood  
cuttersRaisers of  
livestock,  
herdsmen,  
etc.Fishing  
and  
huntingII. Ex-  
ploitation  
of  
minerals

Males Females

Males Females

Persons

Males

Males

Males

Persons

Persons

Persons

1 2 3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Kad	421		333	823	184	137		1			
Lund	917	1	780	1,003	30	816		1	25		
Paul	8,898	6	6,478	12,838	183	6,785		6	1,086		4
Main Branch	1,615	2	1,615	2,313	123	1,431		1			
Ind	819		891	1,191	17	632		2	79		
Lown	511		517	479					551		
Handheld	1,526	3	853	1,633		948		3	83		
Handheld	2,963	1	2,273	6,993	39	3,136		1	831		4
Koriva	411		467	963	2	333			3		
Unspecified	11		2	11		11					
Kilraal	2,201	1	1,070	2,423	8	2,029		5	6		1
Taria	11,006	21	8,234	16,716	749	8,468		40	186		16
Abdel Achelal	6,869	1	4,259	8,291	119	4,817		29	78		3
Opia Tari	2,193	18	2,949	4,361	353	2,763		9	97		6
Tar Taria	1,872	8	1,765	2,372	279	1,325		11	21		
Unspecified	765		35	81	2	9					
Zamar	976		436	780		296		45			
Others	834	4	271	831	36	108	2	4	5	1	4
Lari (Pari) Hal	7,189	88	5,208	18,808	84	5,185		8	1,414	86	
Angaria	1,902	3	729	1,639	6	637			183	8	
Borra	1,297	6	918	1,941	19	1,084			230	8	
Jamat	2,000	16	1,451	3,106	11	1,103		4	788	7	
Kanjha	1,009	8	1,163	2,347	31	1,910		3	84	1	
Khalik	1,100	5	839	1,761	15	908		1	106	7	
Unspecified	41		39	75		24			2		
Jali	22,680	19	12,615	28,088	1,836	16,156		43	671	4	60
Sayid	8,986	20	4,801	8,578	294	8,258		24	237		13
Palkari	2,333	5	2,255	4,845	344	1,444		5	83		
Chikhi	279		234	805	130	137		1	7		
Charkhi	313		179	364	29	155			11		4
Kahon	244		166	396	108	139		1			
Maharwal	311	5	174	400	25	178		1			
Tarna	317	2	215	421	11	327			36		7
Tirmas	163		166	264	4	163			4		
Others	1,920	8	1,308	9,419	274	843		16	116		7

## ELECTED TRIBES AND RACES—continued

## OF ACTUAL WORKERS

OF ACTUAL WORKERS												
III Indus- try	IV Trans- port	V Trade	VI Public Force	VII Public admini- stration	VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS				X Domes- tic service	XI In suffi- ciently described occupa- tions	XII Un- productive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
					Religion	Law, Me- dicine and Instruc- tion	Letters, arts and sciences	IX Per- sons liv- ing on their income				
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
7	33	17	1	7	12		8		1	7	6	Kasi
16	6	1		4	0						7	Luni
162	100	17	32	87	63	3	1		5	50	53	Pani
16	24	3	11	12	12	1			2	3	3	Main Branch
13	1	4		6	2	1					22	Isot
2	12									13		Laun
15	43	5	21	50	30				2	24	8	Mandolhel
110	19	1		13	13	1				10	17	Musakhel
6	1			5	5		1		1		3	Zarkun
				2	1							Unspecified
25	18	10	2	10	7	3	5	1	7	16	21	Shirani
220	655	270	10	121	82	4	11		20	78	76	Tarin
60	294	147	9	57	35	1			7	71	35	Abdal Achakzan
77	270	30	9	16	19	1	11		3	2	32	Spin Tarin
23	75	96	1	16	24				6	4	7	Tor Tarin
60	16	6		2	1	2			4	1	2	Unspecified
83	0	25		7	3					11	36	Zamarai
77	67	61	20	19	26	6	12	4	32	30	22	Others
57	114	54		110	50	2		1	2	34	76	Lasi (Panj Raj)
	7								1	3	1	Angaria
2	17			5	5					9	7	Burra
28	33	4		20	2			1		12	50	Jamot
25	47	20		73	40	2			1	5	5	Runjha
2	0	29		12	3					5	13	Sheikh
	4	1										Unspecified
2,172	533	96	13	74	221	4	55	3	259	217	162	Jatt
131	212	295	17	92	307	15	9	8	27	76	259	Sayyid
47	49	178	1	7	103	5			6	19	88	Bukhari
	10			2	66	3				4	10	Chishti
13	6	16		2						1	6	Gharshin
	2		1		2				1	5	5	Kahori
22	20	13	2	56	7		1		2	6	10	Mashwani
	5	9			7					1	6	Taran
7	3	4		2	2							Ustrana
42	117	75	13	23	120	7	8	8	18	40	125	Others

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION							II. Ex- ploitation of minerals
					Income from rent of agricul- tural land	Cultiva- tors of II kunds	Agricultur- ists, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, fruit, vege- table, etc., growers, forest rangers, game and wood cutters	Raisers of livestock, herdsmen, etc.	Fishing and hunting		
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons							Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Other Musalmans	22,514	8,578	11,949	29,835	968	8,428		118	629	746	146	
Darrada	2,153	80	2,372	8,080	222	2,253		9	20	18	122	
Dakwar	2,064		972	2,428	379	1,520		13	8			
Gadra	2,113	18	1,437	2,360	12	1,368		18	80	141		
Gola	65		29	78		84						
Jat	1,344		802	1,080	2	278		13	242		1	
Khoja	91		80	180						11		
Lengah	412		228	624	4	187			8	2		
Lon	2,228	8	1,453	2,141	29	182		9	18	10	2	
Mad	470		370	788					1	453		
Makhi	1,800	8	1,203	2,580	201	723		20	87	8		
Others	8,843	8,772	8,861	8,466	86	2,038		31	98	108	11	
Tribal followers	7 483	6,744	6,999	6,837	63	1,864		14	29	29	11	
Unspecified	1,291	8	297	1,811	23	431		17	28	28		
Hindus, Indigenous	8,817	88	2,848	7,768	79	18		22	83		8	
Brahmins	6,005	88	2,034	7,780	79	10		22	23		8	
Kee-Hindus	12		12	10								
Shik, Indigenous	553		170	808	1	8		1				
S mi-Indig- neous	8,271	33	3,534	6,820	199	1 103		61	1 005	1	137	
Baloch Kaul- Indigenous	804		883	1,081	27	618		18	82		1	
Baloch Dandir	202		274	830	12	236		1	14			
Others Baloch	812		219	831	23	223		18	19		1	
Pathan	8,828	21	2,848	4,998	182	835		28	1,828		107	
Darval	1,042	4	408	829	63	276		8	97		20	
Gilgat	2,976	4	1,916	2,702	79	308		23	925		34	
Others	908	12	143	277	11	20		11	16		63	
Other Musalmans	1,429	12	820	779	8	9		6	6	1	28	
Hassars	1,120	9	245	622	2	8		4	4		20	
Others	293	2	107	217	6	1		2		1		
Mac-Cassars Abnars	2,801	80	824	818				1			8	
Europeans	2,770	72	184	712				1			8	
Anglo-Indians	91	7	25	84								

NOTE.—For details of schemes looked persons see Table XXII.

F ACTUAL WORKERS

F ACTUAL WORKERS													
III Indus- try	IV Trans- port	V Trade	VI Public Force	VII Public admini- stration	VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS				X Domes- tic service	XI In suffi- ciently described occupa- tions	XII Un- productive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	
					Religion	Law, Me- dicine and Instruc- tion	Letters, arts and sciences	IX Per- sons liv- ing on their income					
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
2,905	637	317	209	244	104	13	229	7	10,854	1,085	540	Other Musalmans	
239	15	44		13	21	3			6	87	5	Darzada	
76	59	20	74	22	25		10		10	16	19	Dehwar	
145	38	27		83	7	2	1		15	165	29	Gadra	
									11			Gola	
128	417	2	1	5	3				15	32	5	Jat	
		78		1					1			Khoja	
95	6			5	2	3	85		3	4	41	Langah	
1,761	14	11	3	4	5		84		10	20	154	Lori	
3	6	5								2		Med	
22	11	20	4	11	3				7	502	3	Nakib	
436	71	110	127	100	38	5	49	7	10,776	257	284	Others	
185	39	61	114	59	8	2	26	7	10,732	223	11	Tribal followers	
251	32	49	13	41	30	3	23		44	34	273	Unspecified	
214	16	5,744	3	23	121	4	1	2	140	104	147	Hindus, Indigenous	
214	16	57	3	23	121	4	1	2	140	103	147	Brahmanic	
		1								1		Neo Hindus	
34	2	310		1					4	5		Sikh, Indigenous	
855	1,805	1,110	536	119	189	26	76	97	312	404	150	Semi-Indige- nous	
12	50	6	35	15	29	13			6	15	18	Baloch Semi- Indigenous	
2	6	1	3	5	5	2				9	2	Baloch Buzdar	
10	44	5	32	10	24	11			6	6	16	Others Baloch	
647	1,509	901	34	95	158	8	51	19	210	339	116	Pathan	
104	204	121	13	51	20		10	6	60	44	21	Durrani	
307	1,184	612	10	32	100	5	37	7	54	194	68	Ghilzal	
236	121	168	11	12	32	3	4	6	96	101	27	Others	
196	246	203	467	9	2	5	25	78	96	50	16	Other Musalmans	
81	235	142	446	3	2	5	23	73	50	41	10	Hazara	
115	11	61	21	6			2	5	46	9	6	Others	
13	181	17	3,568	17	4	71	19	12	33	2		Miscellaneous Aliens	
10	107	17	3,559	17	4	62	17	12	30	2		Europeans	
3	74			7		9	2		3			Anglo-Indians	



TABLE XXI-A.

Occupation by Selected Tribes and Races.









## TABLE XXII.

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### Industrial Statistics.

Statistics regarding Industrial establishments have been compiled in six parts. Part I gives the Provincial summary of all industrial establishments employing not less than ten persons, giving details for those using power and also those which do not use power. Part II gives the distribution of these Industrial establishments by Districts and States. Part III gives the type of organisation of each establishment. Part IV gives details of Skilled Workmen in each establishment by religion and race (Indigenous, Semi-indigenous and alien people) as well as the country of their birth. Part V gives similar details about unskilled labourers. Part VI (1) gives details of power used in each establishment using Steam or oil. Part VI (2) gives details of power employed by the establishments using electric power generated on the premises. Part VI (3) has not been prepared as no establishment uses electric power supplied from outside. Similarly Part VII has not been prepared as there are no textile establishments in Baluchistan.





TABLE FOOT.—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.—PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—contd.

[illegible]









## XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Name of Factory and its location	SEXES OF WORKMEN										CASTE OR RACE				BORN IN			
	Aryans		Castes and Tribes		Muslims		Hindus		Sikhs		Others		Total		Aryans		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
RAJASTHAN	8,430	66													11		11	
1. Kach	678				78		117		607				607		607		607	
2. Bikaner	41				78		117		21				21		21		21	
3. Jaipur	27				66		41		20				20		20		20	
4. Udaipur	12								13				13		13		13	
5. Jodhpur	21								11				11		11		11	
6. Kota	11								11				11		11		11	
7. Bhilwara	11								11				11		11		11	
8. Chittorgarh	11								11				11		11		11	
9. Baran	11								11				11		11		11	
10. Bundi	11								11				11		11		11	
11. Sirohi	11								11				11		11		11	
12. Pali	11								11				11		11		11	
13. Nagaur	11								11				11		11		11	
14. Ajmer	11								11				11		11		11	
15. Tonk	11								11				11		11		11	
16. Sikar	11								11				11		11		11	
17. Hanu	11								11				11		11		11	
18. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
19. Bikaner	11								11				11		11		11	
20. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
21. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
22. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
23. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
24. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
25. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
26. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
27. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
28. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
29. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
30. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
31. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
32. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
33. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
34. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
35. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
36. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
37. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
38. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
39. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
40. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
41. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
42. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
43. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
44. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
45. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
46. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
47. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
48. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
49. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
50. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
51. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
52. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
53. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
54. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
55. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
56. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
57. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
58. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
59. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
60. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
61. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
62. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
63. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
64. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
65. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
66. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
67. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
68. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
69. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
70. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
71. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
72. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
73. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
74. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
75. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
76. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
77. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
78. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
79. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
80. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
81. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
82. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
83. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
84. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
85. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
86. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
87. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
88. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
89. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
90. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
91. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
92. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
93. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
94. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
95. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
96. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
97. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
98. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
99. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	
100. Jaipur	11								11				11		11		11	



## XXIX. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS--PART IV.--CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION--contd.

[illegible]



XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—PART V.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF UNSKILLED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING

UNDER 7 WORKERS										BETW 8 & 14				BETW 15 & 24			
ACTIONS		CROWDED STOPS		METALLURGY		OTHERS		CONSTRUCTION		FARMING		INDUST.		OTHER			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
<p>1. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.</p>																	











**PROVINCIAL TABLE I.**

**Area and Population by Political Agencies, Tahsils  
and other local areas.**

1 - AREA AND POPULATION BY POLITICAL AGENCIES, TARIFFS AND OTHER LOCAL AGENCIES.

[illegible]

**PROVINCIAL TABLE II.**

**Population of Political Agencies, etc., by Religion  
and Literacy.**

1 - AREA AND POPULATION BY POLITICAL AGENCIES, TARIFFS AND OTHER LOCAL ARRANG.

NAME, ADDRESS, & CITY	POPULATION										No. of persons per square mile			
	1920				1910				1900			Percentage of increase		
	Totals		Sexes		Totals		Sexes		Totals			Sexes		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1901-11	1911-21	1921	1931
1. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
2. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
3. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
4. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
5. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
6. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
7. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
8. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
9. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%
10. BATHURST, N. J.	11,425	12,410	10,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%	33.3%	44.4%

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

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**Population of Political Agencies, etc., by Religion  
and Literacy.**

II.-POPULATION OF POLITICAL AGENCIES, ETC., BY RELIGION AND LITERACY

INDIAN AGENTS BY RELIGION													AGENCY OF LITERACY		
POLITICAL AGENCY TERRITORY, ETC.	LITERACY	HINDU				MUSLIM				CHRISTIAN				OTHERS	
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males	Females
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
I. British Agency British															







IC--POPULATION OF POLITICAL AGENCIES, ETC., BY RELIGION AND LITERACY

[illegible]

